THE NORTH CAROLINIAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Office--North Carolinian Bld'g, Main St.

One door east of Albemarle House.

TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

If not paid in advance $2.00 will be charged

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square, one insertion, $1.00; two insertions, $1.50; one month, $2.00; three months $4.00; six months, $8.00; one year, $12.00.

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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XX. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1888. NUMBER 11.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN POWER JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CARDS AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.,

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

A great number of comparatively short railroads have been built this year.

The Rev. Waldo Messaros pronounces Minneapolis the most religious city in the world.

The loss in transporting cattle across the ocean was in 1890 thirty-seven per cent. It has been reduced to eleven per cent.

The great hotels of Florida, have, it is carefully estimated, induced an annual expenditure in the state by tourists of $7,000,000.

Over 3200 miles of new railroads were laid the past six months. Georgia and Kansas have constructed 295 miles each, and California 397 miles.

The Berlin Frankfurter says: "It requires real courage now in Germany to say a word in favor of the Emperor Frederick, the Empress Victoria, and Sir M. Mackenzie."

An English court has just decided that railway servants cannot eject persons from trains who say they have lost their tickets, the only remedy being to sue the passenger for breach of contract.

During the last year the Argentine Republic built 5000 miles of railroad, 4000 vessels entered its ports, the expected immigration this year is 200,000, and in 3000 public schools of the country there are 230,000 pupils.

One of the attractions of the Paris Exhibition next year is to be an immense model of the terrestrial globe in the Champ de Mars. It will rotate on an axis, and will give an idea of the real dimensions as well as be accurately constructed on a scale of one-millionth.

A dentist in Calgary, Manitoba, has been busy lately extracting teeth from Indians. It is stated that before the advance of civilization, when the natives subsisted solely on buffalo meat, decayed teeth were unknown among them. Braves who stand the torture of the sun-dance without flinching are reduced to a state of abject terror when they feel the cold grip of the forceps.

A first-class authority says that horse flesh is largely eaten in Alsace, Germany. The choice cuts are retailed for about eight cents per pound, and the ordinary six cents. A large quantity is used in the manufacture of sausages. All horses are given a strict examination before and after being killed, and if found in any way diseased are rejected. In Strasburg the flesh of thirty horses are eaten every week.

After all that has been said and done it seems that Libby prison is not to be removed bodily, as proposed, from Richmond to Chicago. The Chicago syndicate, it is said, has come to regret its novel purpose, and is not willing to put up money for the final payments. The price paid by Wm. H. Gray of Chicago was $23 300, of which $5825 was in cash. He resold it at a liberal profit to the syndicate.

A physician tells the Scientific American, that a law should be made to prohibit the use of galvanized iron lemonade squeezers. He says that every time a lemon is squeezed in one of these machines the acid of the lemon, coming in contact with the zinc, dissolves the same and forms a poisonous salt. Zinc is a metal which is easily attacked by the weakest acids, and no article of food or drink should ever be allowed to come in contact with it.

Professor Sargent, well-known for his careful investigations relating to trees, says the strongest wood in the United States is that of the nutmeg hickory of the Arkansas region, and the weakest the West India birch. The most elastic is the tamarack, the white or shell-bark hickory standing far below it. The least elastic and the lowest in specific gravity is the wood of the fig. The highest specific gravity, upon which in general depends value as fuel, is attained by the bluewood of Texas.

One of the remarkable anomalies of our naturalization laws, declares the New York Graphic, has just been brought to public attention. Two officers of our regular army, one a colonel and the other a captain, were found not to be citizens of this country, although they had both served long and faithful in the army. Further investigation showed that there is nothing in the laws or army regulations requiring an army officer to be an American citizen, while on the other hand no one can hold rank in the navy who is not a citizen. Both the officers referred to have since taken out their naturalization papers.

The New York News tells about the recently formed Bootblacks' Union in St. Joseph, Mo. The report states that their constitution has fixed 10 cents as the initiation fee and the same sum as weekly dues. A secret understanding compels every member to charge a certain price for blacking shoes, and that it is obligatory upon members to beat persons who refuse to conform to this rule. Every sick and superannuated bootblack is provided for. Every member wears a red band around his hat upon which is printed in gold letters these words, "Bootblacks' Union, 10 cents." Policemen Keenan and Walker have been installed as secretary and treasurer respectively.

Retrospect.

I see again the sudden fleck
Of sunshine on her dusky hair,
The round young curves of throat and neck
The faded gown she used to wear.
I feel her timid hand grow cold
Within my own, and hear again
Her shy, sweet whisper as of old,
"No not good-bye! auf wiedersehen!"

The gnarled, gray apple tree, astir
With little winds, let fall a rain
Of pinky bloom all over her,
Home-stepping thro' the long green lane,
The thrush pipes noisily, and see!
She pauses with a wistful smile
To wave a last farewell to me
Still lingering by the trysting stile.

Ah, sweetheart, that was years ago,
And Time soon taught us to be wise,
To laugh at Love's poor, painted show,
And look at Life with clearer eyes,
I joined long since the cynic crowd,
You in a palace over seas,
A silken beauty, pale and proud,
Have no such memories as these.

And yet, somehow, I'd like to be
A fool again, and just live thro'
The days when you believed in me,
And I, poor lad, believed in you.

"HIGH JORDAN."

He was six feet two, and as clumsy as he was tall. He would come into recitations and lectures, take his seat without a word or a sign of recognition to any one, fall at work upon his notes in perfect silence, and then shamble out again. At first an amused smile went around the class whenever he entered the room, but the students soon got used to his odd ways, and he came and went without remarks.

His name was Hiram Jordan. "High" Jordan, big, good-natured Joe Stanley called him one day, with a laugh, and the nickname stuck like a burr, as nicknames will.

No one seemed to know anything about him. He was poor, that was evident enough, for his ill-fitting clothes were of the cheapest material. He associated with none of the boys, and seldom appeared on the campus.

There happened that year to be unusual interest in the class races. The crews were very evenly matched, and it was hard to say which of them stood the better chance of winning.

"It's dollars and pennies which comes in first," gloomily said Joe Stanley, captain of our crew. "If I only had a good 'seven,' I think I could make it, but there doesn't seem to be a man in the class fitted for the positon;" and, try our best, we could find no better man than Charley Harvey, who was a good fellow, certainly, but not a "good seven."

One afternoon, as the members of this crew were lying around on the float, just before their usual daily pull, High Jordan came up and asked for Stanley. Joe was in the boat-house fixing his stretcher, and Jordan was told to walk in. The two men did not come out for some time, and when they did finally appear, every one was surprised to hear Joe say:

"Boys, Jordan has rowed a good deal, and wants to try 'seven,' and I am going to give him a chance to pull there today."

Poor Charley Harvey's face showed his disappointment. He had been working very hard to keep his place in the boat, and now he was to be crowded out, and of all men by "High" Jordan!

"Shan't I row today?" he asked, unable to conceal his chagrin.

"I don't see how we can work it, Charley," answered Joe, kindly. "Hadn't you just as lief rest today?"

Harvey watched the boat as she slid off the float. His eyes were on one man, the new number seven. At the word, the men leaned forward, their oars struck the water simultaneously, and the shell shot lightly ahead. The time was perfect.

"It's all up with me!" murmured Charley. "That's the man we have been looking for," and he turned and went off to his room.

Every man in the boat sympathized strongly with Charley Harvey. High Jordan's popularity was not increased by his sudden cutting out of the hardest worker and one of the most popular men of the class, and no little grumbling was heard from the crew, though they must have seen at once that Jordan was the better man of the two.

"It's a beastly shame to put Charley out, I know," said Joe Stanley, who could not help noticing the prevalent feeling. "I would like to see him in the boat as well as any of you. You know that, for there is no man in college I like better. I know Jordan does not belong to our set, and is what you call a muff, but he is a good fellow, for all that, and the best oar in the boat, and as captain of the crew, I am bound to keep the best man."

The weeks slipped by, and confidence in our crew steadily increased. The race was now only three weeks off, and the names of the crew were officially announced in order that the men might be initiated into the "H. K.," the class society.

This society, although one remained an active member of it for only one year, was the controlling fact in the social life of the class. The first members were elected by those who had formed the society in the preceding class, and the new members elected others of their own class. But a "crewman" was understood to be entitled to membership in the "H. K." almost as a matter of right. To be sure, it required only one blackball to reject a candidate, but no one had ever known a member of the crew to be voted against.

Charley Harvey was president of the society, and generally the most genial and open-hearted man among us but of late he had not seemed himself. On the night of the election he was rather pale, and as he took his seat I noticed a peculiar expression in his eyes such as I had never seen before.

After the usual preliminaries, the balloting opened, the members of the crew being proposed and elected in the order of their positions in the boat. When number seven was proposed Harvey's face became positively black, and it flashed upon me what that peculiar expression had meant.

He did not hesitate as the box was passed to him, but cast his vote with a cool and steady hand, though his countenance betrayed the agitation under which he was laboring.

The secretary started upon opening the ballot-box, and then leaned over to Harvey and whispered in his ear. Harvey nodded gloomily, whereupon the secretary arose and said in a voice full of emotion, "I regret to say that Mr. Jordan has not been elected."

A dead silence followed. Every man in the room looked at the speaker in utter amazement. Such a thing as the rejection of a member of the crew, and for no reason which any one would dare to avow, was enough to create intense excitement in that little company.

Number "eight" was proposed and elected hurriedly, and the meeting adjourned in confusion. On my way to my room I overtook Harvey, and stepping quickly up to him I slipped my arm through his, hoping I might be able to talk with him about the matter; but he wrenched his arm from mine and turned abruptly away without a word. Somebody had just left him and although I could not see very well in the darkness I thought it was Joe Stanley.

The next day it was rumored that Stanley had "cut Harvey dead" on the campus. Jordan conducted himself, meanwhile, with great dignity, and commanded the respect of the entire class, while Harvey kept studiously out of sight.

It leaked out, not long afterward, that "High" Jordan was not only doing his work in college, and trying for honor and a scholarship, but at the same time was teaching a night school in the town. I don't know who it was discovered this, but I remember very well that I was with Harvey when we heard the news. Poor fellow! It was impossible not to pity him. Evidently he had long since repented of his action, and this piece of news was all that was needed to make him utterly miserable. He was absent from prayers next morning, and no one saw him all day.

But the next night a special meeting of the "H. K." was called by order of the president, and when the members were assembled, Harvey arose and said, briefly:

"I have called this meeting to repair as far as possible a great wrong which I was mean enough to do the best man in our class. I desire to apologize to the crew, to the society, and to Mr. Jordan for the insult; and I beg leave to propose Hiram Jordan for the 'H. K.'"

That night I saw Joe Stanley and Harvey walk homeward arm in arm, in their old friendly way; and I learned afterwards that they went straight to "High" Jordan's room.

The day of the races came at last, and every man in the college, adorned with his class-colors, went down to the river early to get a good position from which to view the great contest.

It would be a close race—the closest ever known in college; we all acknowledged that, and though every man in our class cherished a kind of faith that our boat would win, yet no one dared assert his opinion without an "if" or an "unless."

The hour for the start was set at four o'clock, and the crowd along the banks waited patiently under the broiling sun until the last minute; but when a quarter of an hour, and then half an hour passed, and no boats appeared, the crowd began to grow restless. Charley Harvey in particular, was in a fever of excitement.

"Why don't they start?" he repeated a dozen times. "The time and body work of our men are perfect, but the wind is freshening and will tell against us more than against any other boat for we have the outside course. Why don't they start?"

He was looking up the river through a field-glass, watching the course and complaining by turns. Suddenly I saw his face light up. "They are off!" he cried.

Far up the course we could see the flash of the oar-blades in the bright sunlight—that was all. Then four black streaks, each with two glittering lines of oar-blades, drew into sight. The first excited murmur died away, and the crowd was perfectly still. Soo the lines broadened out into graceful arrows, and the next instant we could descry thirty-two brawny backs rising and falling with the regularity of clock-work, as they urged the beautiful, tapering shells like knife-blades through the water.

We could hear the little coxswains counting the strokes and singing out words of encouragement. The boats would soon be up to and past us. On they came, the first three all in a bunch, with the other close behind. As they shot by, my gaze was fixed upon "High" Jordan. He was pulling with the strength of a giant, the bunches of muscle in his broad chest and powerful arms swelling and contracting in time with the long stroke of the oars, his eyes flashing, his nostrils quivering, his teeth clenched.

On they went, we running after them like mad. Still no one of the boats seemed to take a lead. The finish line was almost reached when I heard our coxswain's shrill voice:

"Now, boys, one more spurt!"

Then I saw "High" Jordan gather himself together, and half rise in his seat. At that moment our boat seemed to shiver, and drop behind, but the next instant, with one tremendous sweep of Jordan's oar, it shot across the finish, a winner by four feet.

When the yelling and excitement had died away sufficiently for a single voice to be heard, Charley Harvey proposed nine cheers for "seven."

I have heard many a lusty cheer for our dear old college, but never such a one as then, when every man on the river bank, no matter what his class, lent his lungs to a long, rolling, "Rah, rah, rah, rah, rah, rah, rah, rah!" for "High" Jordan.—[Youth's Companion.

Egyptian Irrigation.

The usual method of irrigation on the banks of the Nile in Egypt is by means of a system known as the "Sakiah." This, says a correspondent of the Detroit Free Press, is a series of buckets affixed to an endless rope revolving over a large wheel, worked by a cog, the motive power being a go-around lever propelled by an ox, cow, donkey or camel, sometimes singly, at others yoked together in the most comical fashion. In the fields, or attached to the Sakiah, one finds himself amused by seeing a large camel, seven or eight feet high, hitched as one of a pair with a mite of a little jackass no bigger than the hump on his back. Another method is the shedouf. This apparatus, of which two or three are grouped one above another, according to the height of the bank, consists of two upright posts with a crosspiece at the top, on which a sort of lever or beam works—a stem, the main trunk of the palm tree, with the roots at one end, serving as a weight. At the other end is a bucket made of goatskin. A man at this end draws it down to the water's edge, fills it and allows the weighted end to raise it. A man empties it into a crude reservoir, simply a hole in the ground, and number two or three, as the case may be, in turn, by exactly the same process, conveys the water into a canal, one of a system supplying the neighboring plantation. The matter of irrigating the land is the same whether the sakiah or shedouf be employed as the means of raising the water. We next see women and girls drawing water direct from the river into earthen jars, which they carry away on their heads. This is for domestic or family use only. During the two or three months of the inundation it is, of course, necessary to resort to artificial modes of procuring water. These are only used when the river is at a low stage.

How Koumiss is Made in Russia.

The Bashkirs are renowned for their skill in making koumiss, or fermented mares' milk, which is now extensively consumed by patients suffering from dyspeptic and wasting diseases, and so easy is it of digestion that invalids drink 10, 15 and occasionally even 20 champagne bottles a day while a Bashkir is able to overcome a couple of gallons at a sitting, and in an hour or two be ready for more. To insure good koumiss it is essential that the mares be of the steppe breed, and fed on steppe pasture. They are milked from four to eight times a day, the foal being kept apart from the mother, and allowed to suck only in the night time. The mare will not give her milk, however, unless at the time of milking her foal is brought to her side, when such is the joy of reunion that after sundry acts of loving and smelling and kissing, the maternal feeling shows itself by her sometimes giving milk from both nipples at once.

Milking is done by the Bashkir women, who, taking a position close to the hindlegs of the mare, rest on one knee, and on the other support a pail directly under the udder, pulling at each nipple in turn and receiving from three to four pints each time of milking. To make koumiss the milk is beaten up in a churn (but not sufficiently to produce butter), and by fermentation is converted after twenty-four hours into weak koumiss, from which condition after twelve hours more it passes into a medium degree of strength, while strong koumiss is produced by assiduous agitation of the milk for two or three days, and it is then said to be slightly intoxicating.

Facts About the Bandana.

The term bandana applies to the figure and not to the goods, color, size or quality of the handkerchief. The bandana figure is an arrangement of white blocks, about a quarter of an inch square, each with a round or square hole in the centre, upon a background of solid color. The blocks are grouped in diamonds, squares, circles and other geometrical figures scattered over the handkerchief in any fashion that pleases. A border of white lines, dots, bars or bands surround the whole. They are made of either cotton or silk, and come chiefly in yellow, red and chocolate colors, with occasionally a lot of blue ones. The colors are always very deep and vivid. In size the smallest are about two feet square, and from that they run up to huge spreads large enough for a child's bed.—[Picayune.

SECRETS OF THE SEA.

The Mystery Surrounding the Fate of Certain Vessels.

Many Dangers to Which Ocean Travelers Are Subjected.

On the 26th of last January the good clipper ship Farragut, Captain Hardwicke, sailed from Calcutta homeward bound. From that time nothing has been heard of her, for the report that her wreck had been seen some twelve hundred miles from Calcutta does not appear to have any solid foundation. She passed away into the ocean like so many staunch vessels before her, and the probability is that her fate will never be known. Already she has been struck off the maritime list, which means that she is definitely given up as lost. The records of marine disaster contain many more cases of this kind than landsman would be apt to suppose. A ship leaves port apparently in good condition, her cargo well stowed, her spars sound, and generally well found. After that nothing is ever heard of her, and conjecture is vain. A sudden squall may have taken her aback and sent her to the bottom stern foremost, or she may have foundered in a gale after all her boats had been destroyed, or her boats may have got away and perished one by one on the wide ocean plains. Sometimes, but rarely, there has been a mutiny and massacre, and the survivors may have made their way to some tropical island, there to live as "beach-combers" or turn savage with the savages.

When fire occurs at sea on a merchant vessel, unless the weather is very bad at the time, the crew generally succeed in getting away. A mutiny may be followed by the burning of the ship as a means of destroying criminating evidence. In the China seas there are still some pirates, and a vessel becalmed in the neighborhood of some of the islands scattered in groups there might incur the danger of attack by the wicked-looking junks that are usually concealed in the passages between the islets. In such case if there were no fire-arms on board it might go hard with the ship's company, but a good supply of shot-guns or rifles in the hands of white men is usually a guarantee against Chinese pirates. Still, many vessels have met their fate in that unlucky region, and nothing has remained to tell the story. Typhoons, too, are doubtless responsible for not a few mysterious disappearances of vessels, and once in a while probably a waterspout bursts over a ship and sinks her suddenly with all hands.

Occasionally the mysteries are presented in the most bewildering way. Such a case was that of a vessel, which, several years ago, was found drifting with all sail set and not a soul on board. All her boats were on the davits, the materials for a meal were in the galley coppers, the chronometers, compasses, charts and instruments were in the cabin but no ship's papers. The name on the stern was painted out; nothing had been left by which to identify her. Yet all these precautions had been taken deliberately, while the final evacuation seemed to have been effected with a suddenness suggesting mortal panic. The men's things were all in the top-gallant forecastle; the captain's and officer's effects were all in their respective cabins under the poop. The whole appearance of the vessel indicated that her people had left her on the spur of the moment, driven by some overmastering impulse or fear. She had encountered no bad weather since the desertion. Her yards were braced up as for a trade wind, and there was no disorder on her decks or down below. No line of writing was found to give a clew to this dark secret of the sea, and to this day it has remained an insoluble puzzle to every seaman acquainted with the facts. Sad and mysterious as are disappearances such as that of the Farragut, it must be admitted that there is something even more perplexing in the discovery of derelicts abandoned so incomprehensibly as was the vessel here referred to. It should be added that she was not leaking, nor were her spars sprung or strained, and no reason could be perceived in anything about her for the disappearance of her crew and officers.—[New York Tribune.

At Work Beneath a River.

The pressure of air in caissons at 110 feet below the surface of the water would be 50 pounds to the square inch. Its effect upon the men entering and working in the caisson has been carefully noted in various works, and these effects are sometimes very serious; the frequency of respiration is increased, the action of the heart becomes excited, and many persons become affected by what is known as the "caisson disease," which is accompanied by extreme pain and in many cases results in more or less complete paralysis.

The execution of work within a deep pneumatic caisson is worth a moment's consideration. Just above the surface of the water is a busy force engaged in laying the solid blocks of masonry which are to support the structure. Great derricks lift the stones and lay them in the proper position. Powerful pumps are forcing air, regularly and at uniform pressure, through tubes to the chamber below. Occasionally a stream of sand and water issues with such velocity from the discharge pipe that, in the night, the friction of the particles causes it to look like a stream of living fire. Far below is another busy force. Under the great pressure and abnormal supply of oxygen they work with an energy which makes it impossible to remain there more than a few hours. The water from without is only kept from entering by the steady action of the pumps far above and beyond their control. An irregular settlement might overturn the structure. Should the descent of the caisson be arrested by any solid under its edge, immediate and judicious action must be taken. If the obstruction be a log, it must be cut off outside the edge and pulled into the chamber. Boulders must be undermined, and often must be broken up by blasting. The excavation must be systematic and regular. A constant danger menaces the lives of these workers, and the wonderful success with which they have accomplished what they have undertaken is entitled to notice and admiration. —[Scribner's Magazine.

Shoeing Horses.

The shoeing of horses, says the Farm, Field and Stockman, is as old, probably, as the history of the general use of this animal in war. At least some covering provided to save the hoofs in journeys over rocky and broken ground. The Chinese have used temporary foot coverings; so have other nations. In fact the period when shoes were nailed to the feet of horses is lost in the obscurity of antiquity, but it is supposed to have had its origin in the east.

The Romans in the palmy days of the empire, or rather certain persons of great wealth and high position, shod their favorite horses with gold. The nailed shoe of metal came into England with William the Conqueror, and it came not only to stay, but to be generally adopted wherever civilization has extended.

The shoeing of horses has not only become general, but it has been abused. That is, there has been too much constant shoeing of farm horses winter and summer. It has even resulted in modifying the foot of the horse, destroying the extreme toughness of the shell of the hoof, and rendering the hoof tender.

If the farm horse is shod only when working on hard roads continuously, the hoofs seldom wear too thin for the ordinary work of the farm. When shod, except for icy roads, the shoes are better without calkins, and for pretty much all work on the road, summer and winter, toe pieces, or rather what are known as three-quarter pieces, are better for the horse than full shoes.

"K. N." Colored Canaries.

In the year 1871 an important discovery was made with regard to the coloring of canaries. In that year certain birds began to be exhibited which eclipsed all competitors in richness and depth of coloring. For several years the secret was kept, its possessors meanwhile winning prizes wholesale. As the birds were of two colors, the wing and tail feathers being greenish yellow, and the rest orange, the liveliest curiosity was excited as to the cause of so mysterious an effect. Foul play was suspected, and the birds were submitted to analysis, only to be reported guiltless of dye. At last the secret was discovered independently by an outsider, who, scorning the gains to be got by illiberal reticence, presented it to the world, and announced that the superb coloring was the result of feeding the birds on cayenne pepper in the moulting season. This announcement which would doubtless be interesting to Mr. Bates and Mr. A. R. Wallace, also created a dispute as to whether any cruelty was involved in making a bird eat several teaspoonfuls a day of so sharp a condiment. Some asserted that it spoiled their digestions and ruined their constitutions; others maintained that they liked the "K. N. regimen," (as they jocularly called it), and that the capsicum frutescens was the natural food of many wild birds; and the dispute is by no means settled yet.—[Saturday Review.

Utility of Banana Fibre.

Among the valuable products of the soil now largely suffered to go to waste, according to the United States Consul at San Salvador, West Indies, is the fibre of the banana. This fibre, which may be divided into threads of silken fineness, extends the length of the body of the tree, which grows without a branch from ten to fifteen feet high, and has a circumference at the base of two and a half to three feet. In Central America, the fibre, with no preparation except drying, is used for shoe-strings, lariats, and cords for all purposes. In its twelve months of existence, the banana tree bears only one bunch of fruit, but from two to four or ten trees spring from the roots of the one that has fallen. At home, the bunch of bananas is worth fifteen cents, and the dead tree nothing, though, if the supply were not inexhaustible, the latter would be worth ten times the value of the fruit to a cordage factory, paper mill, or coffee-sack maker. The banana leaf, with stems of the toughest and finest threads, is from two and a half to three feet wide and ten to fifteen feet long, and serves the native women of San Salvador as an umbrella in the rainy season, a carpet on which to sit, and a bed on which to rest.

Cold Treatment.

"George treated me very coldly last night, mother," said Ethel, waving her fan at a vagrant fly.

"Why, Ethel, I'm sorry to hear that. In what way was his treatment cold?"

"Ice cream."—[Harper's Bazar.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

DALY captains Washington.

GORE, of New York, has a split hand.

STOVEY has returned to the Cuban Giants.

MCVEY is captaining the New Orleans team.

O'BRIEN will hereafter Captain the Brooklyn team.

THE Jersey City club has released catcher Reipschlager.

WILLIAMSON's latest trick to block a man is to fall down in his path.

THE American Association goes back to twenty-five-cent baseball.

IT is reported that Anson and Pfeffer have again had a serious quarrel.

JOHNSON, of Boston, has become quite a heavy and reliable batsman.

RYAN, of Chicago, was the first League player to make 100 safe hits.

THE three-strike rule seems to have hurt the batting records after all.

BECKLEY, of Pittsburg, is already in the front rank of League batsmen.

THE Houston (Texas) club has levied an assessment upon its stockholders.

THE New Yorks have won more games at home than any other League club.

DETROIT has missed Dunlap more than the management cares to acknowledge.

JERRY DENNY, of Indianapolis, has decided not to go on the Australian trip.

DUFFY, by his heavy batting, has won a permanent position on the Chicago team.

NEW YORK has again fallen off in team batting, but is holding up its end in the field.

NED HANLON and Fred Carroll are the latest additions to the Australian contingent.

NEITHER Klusman nor Ray have so far been able to fill Burdock's place at Boston's second base.

KEEFE, New York's pitcher, has not yet dropped a game to Detroit, Indianapolis or Washington.

THE Association has abandoned the percentage system, and has gone back to the guarantee plan.

TOMMY POLLARD is said to be the greatest short stop in the Central Pennsylvania League in every department.

ONLY Cleveland's vote was cast in favor of retaining the fifty-cent tariff at the Association meeting in Philadelphia.

WORCESTER has derived $1800 from the sale of players: Salem, $1750; Manchester, $1 50; Lynn, $600. Total, $4750.

CHICAGO first built up the lead at the start of the season at Indianapolis's expense, and now has lost it through that club.

THE chances of the New Yorks winning the championship are increased by the fact that they close the season at home.

IN Rio Janeiro they occasionally play our game, but the Brazilians are too tired to run bases and Indians are hired to do it for them.

NEXT to the Detroits the Hoosiers can count a greater number of recognized sluggers in their ranks than any other club in the League.

NEW YORK has played more errorless games than any other League team. The Athletics excel the Association clubs in this respect.

BURDICK wasn't of much account at Omaha, and Crimpau was no good in Kansas City, and yet both are holding their own in the League.

WILKESBARRE has the honor of being the first Central League club to defeat Newark in a championship game on its own grounds this season.

THE Manchester (N. H.) centre-field fence is 364 feet from the home plate. Duffy, of the Chicagos, is the only player who ever put a ball over this fence.

THE Cuban Giants, of Trenton, N. J., are better off for catchers and pitchers than any other club in the country. Every man on the team can play a battery position.

WHAT an emergency man is Ganzel. He has played about every position except pitcher for Detroit, and at present is playing second base very well, in Hardie Richardson's place.

UMPIRE KELLY considers Burns, of Chicago; Sunday, of Pittsburg; White, of the Detroits, and Seery, of Indianapolis, the four honest men of the League, and always calls upon them to judge foul balls when he stands behind second base.

NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD.

Name of Club.	Won.	Lost.
New York	58	31
Chicago	52	36
Detroit	47	40
Philadelphia	44	42
Boston	44	45
Pittsburg	37	43
Washington	35	53
Indianapolis	31	58

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

Name of Club.	Won.	Lost.
St. Louis	59	28
Brooklyn	57	30
Cincinnati	55	34
Athletic	53	34
Baltimore	38	53
Louisville	35	55
Cleveland	32	55
Kansas City	29	61

THE LABOR WORLD.

DENVER produces 1,000,000 bricks a day.

WELDING by electricity has come to stay.

AMERICAN silk manufacturing is crowding out foreign silk.

BOYS get $1 a day and their keeping for picking fruit in California.

THE industry of surgical instrument making has doubled in three years.

THE Federation of Labor has added 50,000 to its membership within a year.

THE campaign badge industry at Attleboro, Mass., has increased twofold since 1884.

ONE of the best paid trades in the United States is that of the green glass blowers.

ARMOUR, the Chicago packer, is said to be the greatest individual employer in the world.

IT is asserted that there is not one farm hand in ten thousand who knows how to feed live stock.

BRAKEMEN on the Duluth and Iron Range railroad have struck for $65 per month, an increase of $10.

THREE hundred and forty persons are constantly employed at Kiota, Japan, in making playing cards.

IN the several carpet mills of New York there are 2700 females employed who average $8 per week.

A BIG snuff factory, the only one south of the Ohio river, is in course of erection at Nashville, Tenn.

THE street laborers' strike at Duluth, Minn., has been settled, the men returning to work at $1.75 a day.

THE shops of the Reading Railroad at Reading, Penn., run nearly the length of the town on each side of the river.

PITTSBURGH Knights of Labor are agitated by the question whether members of baseball nines are workingmen.

THEY are using Connellsville (Penn.) coke in Newfoundland. England has heretofore supplied this market exclusively.

GERMAN and English manufacturers find American wares so popular that they have begun to use American trade marks.

AT Salvador, Central America, they make umbrellas, carpets, beds, bridle reins, lariats and ropes from the fiber of the banana tree.

THE Bigelow Carpet Company Mills at Clinton, Mass., employing 1300 hands, have shut down on account of the scarcity of work.

THE Government of China has ordered six locomotives of home manufacturers. They will each cost $21,000 in gold, and will be like our engines.

THE Old Colony Railroad and Steamboat Company of Massachusett has over 6000 men in its employ, and the pay roll for last month amounted to over $800,000.

THERE are paid $4,500,000 annually, in Troy, N. Y., for wages, in the shirt and collar industry. Annual sales amount to $10,000,000; number of employes 15,749.

ONE of Philadelphia's biggest manufacturing concerns of textile machinery, is to go to Augusta, Ga., where fifty acres of land have been donated and $250,000 raised to help it along.

A LITTLE four-year-old girl in Macon, Ga., has just got $600 for a father who is dead, and has the assurance of $19,50 a month from now until she is sixteen years old. The United States Government makes the payment under the Arrears of Pension law.

SHERIDAN'S WILL.

Disposition Made By the Dead General of His Estate.

The will of the late General Sheridan has been filed, and letters testamentary issued to Mrs. Sheridan, Colonel Mike Sheridan, and the lawyer who drew the will, Mr. Linden Kent. It was drawn May 23, the second day after General Sheridan was taken sick. No mention whatever is made of the memoirs, nor the amount he had received or was to receive from the publishers for the manuscript and the royalty from the sale of the book.

Mrs. Sheridan is secured one third of all the real estate except the Ohio homestead, at Somerset. This property he leaves to his sister-in law, Mrs. Kate Sheridan, to revert to his son, P. H. Sheridan, in fee simple. All the rest of his property he leaves to his wife, M. V. Sheridan and Linden Kent, in trust, to recover rents etc., for the maintenance and education of his children; and, if more than is necessary, the excess to be paid to his wife.

As each of his children shall reach the age of twenty-one years the trustees shall assign to such child its share in the estate. He gives the care and guardianship of his children to his wife, and names the trustees also as executrix and executors. The petition states that there are four children, aged twelve, eleven and seven; that his personal estate consists of $2721 money, $8000 stocks, etc.; $5000 swords, etc.; $300 household furniture, $600 horse and carriage and $500 in the house at Nonquitt, and the indebtedness is not more than $1250.

MASSACRED IN AFRICA.

Abyssinians Annihilate a Troop of Italian Artillery.

An official despatch received from Massowah, Africa, contains the following startling intelligence: Three hundred and fifty artillery troops, under the command of Italian officers, have been destroyed by Abyssinians. The killed included all the officers. An attack was being made by the auxiliaries upon Saganeti. The catastrophe was due to treachery on the part of native allies, who joined the enemy during the fight.

The Abyssinian Chief Debeb had assembled a force of 470 men, with the intention of raiding the Arkiko District. The Italian commander of Massowah hearing of the intended raid, sent five hundred Bashi-Bazouks under the command of five Italian officers to try to surprise Debeb's force. On the road the officers enlisted the services of two hundred members of the Assaortin tribe. Saganeti was reached and it was found that Debeb had been warned of their approach and had intrenched his position. An attack was made by the Italian force, however, and they succeeded in carrying the village. But during the assault the Assaortins proved treacherous, and made an attack on the Italian rear. The Bashi Bazouks became panic stricken, and were massacred while endeavoring to fly.

A FATAL ERUPTION.

A Volcano in Japan Causes Death and Destruction.

The small villages of Kishizawa, Akemoto and Hosono, in Hinokihara Mura, Japan, were recently covered with sand and ashes from a volcanic eruption, and the sites on which they stood thrown into a mountain. No one there escaped alive. At Mina 45 residences were destroyed and 12 persons were killed; at Shibuya 11 residences were destroyed and 20 persons killed or wounded; at Nagazaka 25 residences were destroyed and 98 persons killed; and at Horeki 37 residences were destroyed, but no one was killed. The people fled.

DIED LIKE A SOLDIER.

John Wright Executed by Being Shot Through the Heart.

John Wright has been executed in White Sulphur Springs Court House, in the Indian Territory, for the murder of Timothy Jefferson. Wright killed Jefferson July 19, 1887, and has been in custody over a year. He was executed according to the usual custom among the Indians. He maintained a stolid indifference during the proceeding. He was shot through the heart by the sheriff and died within five minutes. A strange feature of the programme was that his brothers held Wright's hands while he was shot by the sheriff-executioner.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE Duke of Westminster's income is $7.50 a minute.

E. P. ROE, the novelist, had $30,000 insurance on his life

LORD COLIN CAMPBELL is going to India to try and practice law.

THE Emperor of China has a toy railway three miles long in his palace grounds.

DON MANUEL BARILLAN, President of Guatemala, is a renowned shot with the rifle.

JUDGE GRAY, of the United States Supreme Court, is an enthusiastic hunter and fisher.

SENATOR HISCOCK, of New York, reads every new American novel as soon as published.

THE Archduke Joseph, of Hungary, is compiling a dictionary of the gypsy language.

THE King of Denmark will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his reign November 15.

THE late Kaiser William, of Germany, will have an equestrian statue in Stettin which will cost $60,000.

LIEUTENANT T. J. CLAY, champion rifle shot of the United States army, is a grandson of Henry Clay.

KING KALAKAUA has the reputation of being a "dude." A prominent London tailor makes all his clothes.

PRINCE LOUIS FERDINAND, of Bavaria, has received a diploma qualifying him to practice as a physician.

QUEEN VICTORIA will spend three weeks in the autumn with her daughter, the Dowager Empress Victoria, at Baden.

ACTRESS MARY ANDERSON'S half brother has a ranche in Colorado, and he is said to be the handsomest cowboy in America.

THERE is a rumor afloat in England to the effect that William E. Gladstone will enter the House of Lords as the Earl of Flint.

IT was in the capacity of guardian to the present Duke of Newcastle that Mr. Gladstone acquired his knowledge of woodcraft.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has informed Frau Wagner that he considers it a sacred duty to further the performances of Wagner's operas.

PRINCE BISMARCK has given evidence that he is still a skillful marksman. While practicing with a rifle at 120 yards, he hit the bull's eye every time.

MME. MUTSU, wife of the Japanese Minister in Washington, is petite and slender, has dead-black hair, a clear olive complexion and kindling black eyes.

THE marriage of Miss Endicott, daughter of the Secretary of War, and Joseph Chamberlin, the English Liberal-Unionist leader, will take place next January.

QUEEN NATALIE, of Servia, is but twenty-eight years old, and is still one of the most beautiful and fascinating women in Europe, and a most dangerous political intriguant.

THE Duke and Duchess of Marlborough will soon return to America in order to allow the Duke to go on a projected western shooting trip. After that they will reside in England.

ONE of Disraeli's favorite peacocks has recently died, and Ralph Disraeli has had the tail feathers made into a fire screen and has given it to Queen Victoria, much to her gratification.

ADDISON CAMMACK, whose operations in Wall street have brought him at least $6,000,000 during the past fifteen years, began life as a messenger boy in the office of a New Orleans shipping firm.

THE youngest millionaire in Chicago is Cyrus H. McCormick, who is only twenty-nine and is at the head of the extensive reaper manufactury founded by his father. He is unmarried and has a fortune of $4,000,000.

THAT is a most picturesque friendship reported to exist between two midshipmen in the Italian navy, one of whom is the thirteen-year-old son of Amadeus, ex-King of Spain, and the other the grandson of Garibaldi, the Italian Liberator.

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates, see first page

Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
BENJAMIN HARRISON
Of Indiana.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
LEVI P. MORTON,
Of New York.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET,

FOR GOVERNOR:
OLIVER H. DOCKERY,
of Richmond county

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
JETER C. PRITCHARD,
of Madison county,

SECRETARY OF STATE.
GEORGE W. STANTON,
of Wilson county.

AUDITOR,
CHARLES. F. McKESSON
of Burke county.

TREASURER.
GEORGE A. BINGHAM,
of Rowan county.

ATTORNEY GENERAL,
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX,
of Wake county.

SUP'T PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
JAMES B. MASON,
of Orange county.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM A. GUTHRIE,
of Durham county,
DAVID M. FURCHES,
of Iredell county,
RALPH P. BUXTON,
of Cumberland county.

Morton gave $50,000 for food for the starving Irish people.

The Boston Herald says the real manager of the Democratic campaign is General Apathy.

The Irish World, the leading Irish paper of America, has come out for Harrison and Morton.

The success of the Republican party has always been identified with the glory of the flag and the unity of the government.—Benjamin Harrison.

The preservation of American markets for American products and the advocacy of fair wages for American workmen are bringing large accessions to the Republican ranks.

Every voter in the State should know the Blair Bill has been passed THREE times by a Republican Senate and always defeated by a Democratic House of Representatives.

The great contest now waging before the people are, 1st the duty of Congress to protect the industries of this country from undue competition with the labor of Europe, and, 2nd the right of persons, citizens of the United States, at home and abroad.

The assault upon the Republican party as "the free whiskey and rumsellers' party" ended before it was fairly begun. The consistent record of the party in nearly every Northern State refuted the charge. The accusers were laughed out of court as soon as they ventured to state their case.

Gen. Jackson favored protection. He said in 1824 that it was time we should become more AMERICANIZED and quit sending our money abroad to enrich England; and when South Carolina threatened to rebel and nullify rather than submit to the tariff of 1828, he threatened to hang Calhoun as high as Haman.

Here is a plain business proposition: Can goods manulactured by mechanics earning an average of $2 a day be sold in free competition with goods made by men working for 50 cents a day? If not, what are free traders going to do about it if they succeed in removing the protective tariff?

At the Farmers Grand Summer Encampment at Mt. Holly, near Charlotte last week, by request Ex-Gov. John H. Green of Iowa and Congressman B. W. Perkins of Kansas delivered addresses on Protection as it served the Americans. These addresses made a profound impression.

"Daniel," said the President, "can you tell me what cyclopedia Mr. Blaine gets his speeches out of? I have a theory that the people like his style better than mine, and I want to buy a copy." "Sire," replied Daniel, with a sigh, "I am afraid it is beyond your means. It is a condition, not a theory, that confronts you."

Talking about "cheap blankets," why are our free trade friends absolutely silent as to the fact that under low tariff the price of blankets (and all other woolen goods) was from 50 to 80 per cent higher in the United States than in Europe? The domestic competition developed by a protective tariff has brought them down to much nearer an equality.

The unanimous judgment of the British papers that the present attitude of Cleveland's administration is for free trade, shows how correctly they understand the situation. They seem to feel more interest in the American campaign than they do in their own immediate affairs at home. They believe that if the Democratic party is so successful as to control all the branches of the Government, a practical free trade policy would be the first important change made.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

The Toledo Blade calls attention to the fact that the tariff helps the employe far more than the employer. Mr. Blaine makes the same point when he says: This is no fight for the manufacturers. They can take care of themselves. But it is a fight for the strong arm and the steady heart of the American laborer. The Democratic press is guilty of mendacity in assuming that it is for the benefit of manufacturers alone. It is impossible to help the one without the other. When employment is given to capital, work is given to labor at the same time; and that the workingman is more deeply interested in the maintenance of the tariff than is the capitalist ought to be plain to any man without wasting much thought upon it.

Labor is bound to where the laborer lives; capital can seek its own field, and it can wait till it finds it. If there were no tariff duty on foreign goods that now compete with American, the dealer in the latter might readily enough turn their capital into importations, and the manufacturers might remove their plants to other countries where labor is cheaper. But in that case what becomes of the workingmen of the country? They must seek employment at other kinds of labor, with which they are probably unacquainted, or else except the English standard of wages.

If the protective element of the tariff is cut away, either the workshops must close, or wages cut down so that the manufacturers can compete with goods manufactured in European countries.

THE CAMPAIGN EMBLEMS.

The Democratic National Committee has made an effort to arrest the tide of defeat by adopting as a campaign emblem a bandanna with the stars and stripes stamped in the centre and the corners. This concession to the flag of the country was deemed necessary to meet the popular revolt against the baudana. Never did a campaign emblem fall flat so quickly as the emblem adopted at the St. Louis Convention. Nobody there talked about the stars and stripes. The bandanna was all that was thought about. The Democrats came home from the Convention with the snuff rag elevated in the position of honor, and proudly pointed to that as the banner beneath which they should march to victory.

The Republicans promptly responded with the American flag as their emblem, standing for the principle of protection to American homes and the advancement of American ideas. The Democrats had the first chance of emblems and they took the old snuff rag, unqualified and unadorned. They passed by the flag of they country and adopted the bandanna. The Republicans chose the stars and stripes and under that starry banner will march to victory.

WORKINGMEN FOR PROTECTION

Reports from all parts of the country show that the workingmen are making up the issue between the parties for themselves and deciding that a vote for the Democratic party is a vote for free trade. They have intelligent convictions on this subject that cannot be overthrown by juggling words and platform expressions intended to deceive. The significant facts to them are that Mr Cleveland wrote a message attacking the whole system of protection and the Democratic party at St. Louis approved it. Those facts carry their own comment and show the workingmen of this country that they can expect no mercy or help from the Democratic party.

The Brooklyn *Standard* contains an interview with Master workman James H. Magee of the Empire Protective Association, in which he gives the results of his observations after an extensive tour through New York State. He said:

"I think that the outlook for the Republican party is most encouraging. Although myself a Democrat, it is my candid opinion that seven-tenths of the labor vote will go to the nominee of the Republican party for protection. You cannot now make laboring men in this country free traders. They know too much, and they are convinced that free trade means low wages for them."

Mr. Magee's observations convince with those of other men who have studied the situation impartially. The workingmen are against free trade. They know what its effects are abroad.

On the matter of Chinese immigration the Congressional Record shows that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in 1886, of which Gen. Harrison was a member, reported a stringent inhibtary bill on the subject; it passed the Republican Senate, it was sent to the Democratic House and there slept the sleep of death!

It is said that twenty-two members of Congress will not consent to be candidates again because they are tired. A larger number will not be candidates because they will be retired.

The joint canvass between Col. Dockery and Judge Fowle begins at Monro next Modday.

Points from Dockery's Letter.

Col. O. H. Dockery, in his letter of acceptance, among others makes the following strong points.

Inconsistencies are inseparable from the Democratic party in North Carolina, They affect to denounce the Republican legislation just after the war and yet they have highly honored those Democrats who were chiefly concerned in the most obnoxious part of that legislation,

They promised to help repeal the odious Internal Revenue and they have not fulfilled their promise but on the contrary every Democratic Congressman from this oState voted for Whiskey Trust Carlisle for Speaker.

They pretend to oppose any duty on necessaries and yet they propose and vote for the Mills bill which retains a big duty on sugar.

They claim to be the champions of popular right and yet they will not allow the people to elect their own magistrates and county commissoners,

They passed the no-fence law without consulting the people although there was no question of "negro domination" in this,

They declaim against the surplus in the Treasury and yet will not take it out or allow others to do it.

They denounce the Republicans as in favor of social equality and yet they are guilty of the practice of it,

They proclaim friendship for the poor and uneducated and yet they oppose the Blair bill.

They are opposed to Protection and yet they have not the honesty to admit they are free traders.

They came into office on the cry of economy and go out because of their own extravagances.

They have not fulfilled a single promise made to the people.

THE REVOLT

Democrats Leaving the Party

The Democratic revolt continues. We give a fourth instalment of some of the more prominent,

Hon. John B. Haskins, one of the prominent Democratic leaders in New York says: "I am a Protectionist and will vote the Republican ticket. I know of many who never before voted against the Democracy who will vote for the Protectionists this year. I am wholly disgusted with the policy of the Administration. Cleveland has made the mistake of his life. Every workingman in the country will be affected by the Mills bill if it should pass,"

The Messrs. Lantz, extensive soap manufacturers of Buffalo, supported their personal friend Grover Cleveland in 1884, but find themselves unable to support Cleveland and free trade in 1888.

Ex Congressman Hervey C. Calkin, a life long Democrat and a leader in Tammany Hall, has announced his intention to vote for Harrison and Morton. "I have taken this step because I think free trade is becoming the chief principle of the Democratic party.

Reports from all over New York indicate the formation of numerous clubs composed only of voters who supported Mr. Cleveland in 1884. Already over twenty-five such clubs have been organized with a total membership of over 3,000.

M. J. Cummings, of New York, formed a Business Men's Democratic Club in the Dry Goods district in 1884, and marched at the head of them in the big parades. He is now out for Harrison.

Judge Charles L. Adams, of Auburn, N. Y., a sturdy Democrat of the old style, has openly repudiated Cleveland and earnestly favors Harrison.

Sad Truths from a Democratic Source.

From Peterrburg Index-Appeal, dem.

There is no ground to suppose that Mr. Cleveland is stronger in New York now than he was in 1884. For various reasons, among which may be enumerated his tariff message and the Mugwumpian assaults on Gov. Hill, there is ground for apprehension that he is not as strong as he was four years ago. Last January the writer of this had an excellent opportunity of judging personally the effect of Mr. Cleveland's message on the farmers of New York—democratic and Republican—and the result was very far from encouraging. On the other hand, there is reason to believe that Mr. Harrison is stronger in New York to-day than Mr. Blaine was in 1884. And yet we all remember how near Mr. Blaine came to carrying the electoral vote of that State.

West Virginia.

A Correspondent.

West Virginia will send four Republicans to Congress this year, elect a Republican legislature, and send a Republican to the United States Senate. There are more Democrats turning over this year in our State than ever before. The old farmers say they will vote for Harrison because he has a good name and if he takes anything after his grandfather they are not afraid to vote for him and give him a chance to see what he will do. Some of the old farmers say they never saw times as hard about money matters in their lives as they are right now, and they are the more inclined to try a change and vote for Harrison and protection.

Business Suffering.

When the Boston Herald observes of the tariff matter. "It is especially to be borne in mind that business is suffering while the question is unsettled" it seems to forget that business was all right before its party began to tinker.—Burlington Hawkeye.

Cheap Clothing.

Hon. Jos. D. Taylor.

The friends of cheap raw materials profess to have a deep interest in poor people, and to be very anxious that they shall have cheap clothing. They seem to forget that cheap wool is only one, and a very small, factor in the cost of clothing or in the cost of blankets or in the cost of any kind of woolen goods. A suit of clothes will contain from 3 to 5 pounds of wool, and many of the ordinary suits contain much less. At 10 cents per pound the duty on wool could only increase the cost of an ordinary suit of clothes from 30 to 50 cents. The cost of a pair of 5-pound blankets could only be increased 50 cents. But experience proves that while the wool cost a trifle more, clothing has grown cheaper and better as the wool industry has been more and more developed in our midst. Woolen goods were never so cheap as they are now. No people in the world are as well clothed as the people of the United States. What we pay for wool in excess of the price of wool in other countries is more than made up by the superior quality of our wool, by the superior quality of our goods, and in saving made in other directions.

The consumer and producer are brought face to face, agents and middle men are dispenced with, the cost of making is diminished, the use of shoddy and poor materials is prevented and no fact is better established than the one I have just stated, that clothing has grown cheaper and better as we have increased our production and manufacture of wool.

A Point By Blaine.

Tribune.

Mr, Blaine tells American working people that they can have free trade if they are willing themselves to make the sacrifices which the impairment or destruction of home industries will entail. Their votes will be decisive in this canvass. If they are ready to live in as poor houses, to eat as poor food and to receive as low wages as the operatives abroad, then let them swell the ranks of democracy and bring in free trade. This is a practical argument that cannot be repeated too often during the next three months. No Democratic orator will venture to refute Mr. Blaine's assertion that the condition of American wage-earners under protection is incomparably better in every respect than that of working people in any quarter of Europe. Matthew Arnold, in his "Last Word" about America, has fully confirmed it when he declared that workingmen here earn more money, live in better houses, have have more of the comforts and even luxuries of life, and have better chances of getting on in the world than the corresponding classes in England,

The Frozen Truth.

Webster's Weekly.

Judge Russell's flippant charge that "even if the Republicans won in North Carolina they would be counted out," is one of a grave nature. If true it is a shame upon the authorities who would thus trifle with the manhood of the people, and if not true it is a shame on Judge Russell—the Wilmington Star who took the Judge's words should have probed deeper for any reason or foundation behind them. One ballot falsely counted affects the liberties of a whole people, and as often as repeated deadens all sense of freedom and fastens the tighter the yoke of political enthrallment—and it is but a step from political slavery to slavery itself. As a North Carolinian we deplore the implication contained in these words.

Personal.

Mr. N. H. Froholichstein, of Mobile, Ala., writes: I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, having used it for a severe attack of Bronchitis and Catarrh. It gave me instant relief and entirely cured me and I have not been afflicted since. I also beg to state that I had tried other remedies with no good result. Have also used Electric Bitters and Dr. King's New Life Pills, both of which I can recommend.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, is sold on a positive guarantee. Trial bottles free at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug Store.

He is a Christian.

Western Christian Advocate.

Of Gen. Harrison we are glad to be able to say, from somewhat intimate personal acquaintance with him that he is a noble type of the Christian gentleman; intellectual, cultured and refined; an able lawyer, a brave soldier, a devout Christian, a citizen without blemish in private character of public career.

The Joint Canvass.

RALEIGH, July 23, 1888.

At a conference this day held at the Yarborough House, it is agreed between O. H. Dockery and Dan'l G. Fowle that they each shall fill his appointments heretofore made and published to and including the 24th of August prox., each being at liberty to be present for a joint discussion on equal terms at any appointment made by the other; and that a list of joint appointments shall be made for them after the 24th prox., by mutual friends selected by them, to wit: T. R. Purnell and R. H. Battle Esqrs., such list to be published by the 10th of August.

DAN'L G. FOWLE,
O. H. DOCKERY.

What the Republican Platform Says.

If there shall still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the Government, we favor the entire repeal of the Internal taxes rather than the surrender of any part of our Protective system, at the joint behests of the whiskey trust and the agentoof foreign manufacturers.

The political outlook never looked so favorable.

Republican State Platform

RESOLVED, I. That the interests of the farmer and the laborer are identical, and whatever injuriously affects one works a grievance against the other.

2. The hand that holds the plow should be honored, and there should be a more equitable equation between the wages of labor and the compensation of the office holder.

3. We look upon the purity of the ballot box as the best possible security against threatening evils, and we demand such reasonable State legislation as will fully protect the elector in the exercise of the elective franchise. Any denial of the free and just exercise of the elective franchise by fraud or violence poisons the springs of power.

4th. Agriculture, manufacturing and commerce are the three great factors of civilization, and all legislation tending to foster these agencies will receive the support of the Republican party.

5. While industry and economy are always to be looked to for relief from financial depression individual success necessarily depends to a great extent upon wise legislation. To this end a total and unconditional repeal of all internal revenue taxes, will greatly relieve the present paralyzed industrial condition of the country both by relieving the country of a swarm of unnecessary officials and will relieve North Carolina of this unequal and unjust tax. Internal Federal taxes belong only to war, and all revenues for the support of the Federal Government (in time of peace), should be collected from custom dues, and their collection should be so adjusted as to protect American industries and labor.

6. The general government should not keep in its treasury any more money than is actually necessary to meet the demands of the government, and as the means of preventing any further accumulation we demand the repeal of the internal revenue system of taxation and the passage of the Blair educational bill as the best method of public education and of distributing the already accumulated surplus in the treasury.

7. We are opposed to the present system of county government and we demand the election of all county and township officers by the people.

8. The Republican party favors and will earnestly support any legislation looking to the abolition of all useless State officials and dependencies, and the repeal of all unnecessary taxation, that government itself may not consume that which it was intended to foster and protect.

9. We favor the working of the public roads by some system more equitable than the present unjust and burdensome one.

10. That we oppose the present system of hiring out convicts by the State, so as to bring other labor in competition with free labor.

11. That the enforcement of a "No Fence" system by the Democratic party throughout the State, thus overturning a custom that is as old as the country itself, without first submitting the question to the people, is undemocratic and unrepublican is a species of tyranny and ought to be condemned by every Republican,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FISHERIES--1889.

The undersigned will briefly say that they are prepared to supply responsible trade with

Seine and Pound Nettings

OF THE HIGHEST GRADE THEIR LONG EXPERIENCE ENABLES them to make, and we feel justified in saying that it is, in their opinion, as good as any made.

GLOUCESTER NET & TWINE CO.,
GLOUCESTER, MASS.

Boston Office, 94 Commercial Street.
7-4m.

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

NORTH CAROLINA: Pasquotank County.
Fannie Bell vs Peter Bell.

The defendant will take notice, that the above named plaintiff has commenced an action against him for divorce from the bonds of matrimony and alimony, and that he is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court to be holden on the 3rd Monday in September 1888, at the Court House in Elizabeth City, and answer or demur to the complaint filed in the cause,

Given at Elizabeth City, N. C., on this the 6th day of August, 1888.

J. P. OVERMAN,
Clerk Superior Court.

Elizabeth City Academy.

The Elizabeth City Academy will open its next session on

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FOUR TEACHERS, all graduates and specialists in their respective departments.

Board and tuition for session of thirty eight weeks in Intermediate course $100

Music and Art are specialities under a competent teacher.

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For the coming season we, as usual, invite the attention of all Dealers and Fishermen to our own brands and makes of Threads, Nets and Nettings.

First, our S brand of Flax Gilling Thread is equal in every respect to our standard of former seasons. This make will have our name upon every package, and *is not genuine without it.*

In Cotton Gill Nettings and Twines, we would refer to our "Fishermen" and "Gold Medal" brands, which are exclusively our own and are never sold as twine, without our name upon each package, containg 5 pounds. For Shad Netting they are unexcelled, being light, strong and cheap. We guarantee the qualities of our brands.

Pound and Seine Nettings.

Made from our "Shepard Gold Medal" Twines. These Twines, as the larger Fishermen of the country already know, have no superior, if any equal, as they are manufactured by us directly from the raw cotton of a high quality.

All orders carefully and promptly executed and we beg to assure our old and new friends, always at as low prices and favorable terms, as from any other party in America.

American Net & Twine Co.

Home Office 24 Commercial St., Boston, Mass. Branch Office, 172 Fulton St., N. Y.
23.

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LOWEST PRICES UNDER THE SUN

CAN'T BE BEAT

We still have the inside track and mean to keep there.

Our Prices Dazzle People.

They wonder how we do it, and think there must be something wrong with the y but they find it O. K. It's only a matter of

Close Buying
—AND—
Close Selling

We plank down the cash on a lot of goods and save interest, then we turn to our customers and give them the benefit. That's why so many people come to

ROBINSON & CO.,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Groceries, Hardware, Stoves & Tinware, Queensware, Paints, Oils, Ship-Chandlery, Lime, Etc., Etc.

Water Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

FRIENDS' ELEMENTARY And High School.

A Kindergarten, a Primary School an Academy and Collegiate Institute for both Sexes.

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18 PROFESSIONAL TEACHERS Employed
Specialist in each Department.

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NEWBERNE, N.C.

A pleasant Resort for Tourists, Sportsmen, Pleasure and Health seekers.

NEW ALBEMARLE HOUSE,
Elizabeth City, N. C.
FRANK M. GRICE, Prop'r.

TERMS $1 & $1.50 Per Day

The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant Hotel. It has been refitted and made first class. It is centrally located, within a block of the telegraph and post offices, and convenient to the railroad and steamboat

The Proprietor will spare no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for its patrons. The rooms are large, well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best

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EDENTON, N. C.

This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations of the traveling public.

FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED

Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired

Free Hacks to all Transand Steamers

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Home-Made Tin-Ware,

BY

H. C. HILL,

The Tinner,

Fearing St. Dock, Elizabeth City, N. C.

And GUTTERING, ROOFING, and all kinds of Work pertaining to the business done by skilled workmen.

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We are prepared to contract for a strong GILL NET, made from the STOW Cotton Twine. We believe it in all respects to be equal to the best made, finer than usual, but no less strong than the larger, and with the assurance of catching more fish made to us by those who have used it, we regard it a satisfactory article giving to the poor fisherman the largest nett profits for his toil.

GLOUCESTER NET & TWINE CO,
Boston.

"McDonald's Hack,"

Makes regular connections with all the Trains and the Steamboats, promptly met on their arrival and departure. If notified in time passengers nor baggage will not be left.

NOTICE.

NORTH CAROLINA, Dare County.—In the Superior Court. To Fall Term, 1888.

J. W. Albertson, Adm'r, vs. Jos. W. Etheredge.

This action is begun to recover money owing by defendant to the plaintiff in which the plaintiff has obtained a warrant of attachment against the property of the defendant in said County, to answer the demand of the plaintiff for the sum of Twenty seven hundred and fifty-four dollars and four cents, and this defendant is notified that the summons in the action and the attachment which issued at the time the summons issued, will both be returned to the next term of the Superior Court of Dare County, to be held at the Court House at Manteo, on the ninth Monday after the first Monday in September next, when and where the defendant is required to appear and answer or demur to the complaint which will be filed within the time prescribed by law, and take such action in regard to said attachment as he may be advised.

J. W. EVANS, Clerk.

ROANOKE COLLEGE,

In the Virginia Mountains.

—$149, $176, or $204 A YEAR—

Thorough instruction; good discipline; best moral influences. Students from many States. Graduates in 28 States. North Carolina well represented. 25th Session begins Sept. 14th. Illustrated catalogue free. Address JULIUS D. DREHER, Pres't., Salem, Va.

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CLOTHING — and — DRESS GOODS

Ever Brought to Elizabeth City

The Stock is complete in every way, comprising of CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, CASHMERES, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, etc., all of which are guaranteed at the

Very Lowest Prices.

His ready made garments are equal to best custom made, and perfect fits are made in all cases.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

STORE ON WATER STREET,
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J. W. WHARTON,
WHOLESALE
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IN STEPTE, PROPER & E. FINE
Oysters, Terrapin, Poultry
Eggs, Game, &c., in Season
No. 5 S. Delaware Avenue
Market
FOOT OF DOCK STREET
PHILADELPHIA
Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

ICE AND COAL!

Rawlins, Whitehurst & Co.

continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities,

We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.

Office on Water street, Elizabeth City, N. C. FRED DAVIS
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STEAM
Marble & Granite Works
MONUMENTS, ETC.

Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscoting, Encaustic and Marble Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.

526 & 528 West Baltimore
BALTIMORE, MD.

J. H. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Elizabeth City, N. C.
L. F. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Edenton, N. C.

FACTS! [illegible]

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makes regular connection with all the trains and the Steamboats, promptly met on their arrival and departure. If notified neither passengers nor baggage will be left

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN'S
TREATMENT BY INHALATION.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED.
DRS. STARKEY AND PALEN
COMPOUND OXYGEN
1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and all *Chronic and Nervous Disorders.*

"The Compound Oxygen Treatment," Drs Starkey & Palen, No. 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., have been using for the last 17 years, is a scientific adjustment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen *magnetized*, and the compound is so condensed and made portable that it is sent all over the world.

Drs. Starkey & Paleu have the liberty to refer to the following named well known persons who have tried their Treatment:

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"Compound Oxygen—its Mode of Action and Results," is the title of a new brochure of two hundred pages, published by Drs. Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent and a record of several hundred surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. It will be mailed free to any address on application.

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Contains also full and complete lives of both
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the great standard bearers. Illus'd. with numerous superb portraits. Among the authors will be found the names of Senators Frye, Chandler, Hawley, Ingalls, John D. Long, popular Gov. of Mass., McKinley of Ohio, writes on the Tariff, Henry Cabot Lodge, and a number of others of alike prominence. The *only authentic Campaign Book, indorsed by the Nat. Rep. Com.* Don't be induced to get any other. Distance no hinderance as we pay all freight charges. Send 50 cents in pc. stamps for outfit and be the first in the field, or write for full particulars and Special Terms sent free to all.
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FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CRATE

It is used by grocerymen in displaying and delivering goods, by farmers to gather and store fruit and vegetables, and market gardeners to transport products to market.

AS A BERRY CRATE

it is made in two sizes to hold twenty four and thirty-two quart boxes respectively, with lids to cover and racks to keep the baskets separated, being open allows free circulation of air, so fruit is less liable to decay.

Made of best material, are light, durable, and superior to baskets, or any other crate made.

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THE PUREST NATURAL WATER.

Prescribed by the most eminent Physicians of Europe and America as a remedy for Kidney Disease, Rheumatism, Gout and Dyspepsia, and as a

PREVENTIVE OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

For sale by all first-class Grocers and Druggists.

Still water in Barrels and Demijohns, water charged with Natural Carbonic Gas in bottles, put up only at the Springs.

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STEAM DYE WORKS.
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Gents' clothing cleansed, dyed and repaired. Ladies' dresses, shawls, etc., cleaned or dyed equal to new. Our dye is warranted not to smut or rub off. Branch office 35 High street, Portsmouth, Va.

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SEWING MACHINE

THE LADIES' FAVORITE.
NEVER OUT OF ORDER.

If you desire to purchase a sewing machine, ask our agent at your place for terms and prices. If you can not find our agent, write direct to nearest address stated below named.

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. ORANGE, MASS.
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32 Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation 1.00
33 Epilepsy, Spasm, St. Vitus' Dance 1.00
34 Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat .50
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Sold by Druggists, or sent post paid on receipt of price.—HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO. 109 Fulton St. N.Y.

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For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, Poultry.
500 PAGE BOOK on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.
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TOILET SOAP

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Manufactured expressly for the drug trade from Olive Oil and other selected material. Always the same. Offer general satisfaction. For sale by all first-class druggists. Call for the Druggists' Toilet Soap and take no other. Manufactured by

GRAHAM BROS. & CO., CHICAGO.

A

BIG

OFFER!

—0—

We are bound to win as our determination is to knock out high prices and put all goods in our line right down to the lowest prices. Our stock is the largest in the city, and we still take the lead on all goods.

If you want to see a largestock of nice dress goods, all you have to do is to call at our store and take a good look, as we keep all kinds from lace bunting at 10c a yard, to the finest silks. We have just received another lot of fine Albertross, all wool goods, for the small price of 25c a yard; also a nice line of Henrietta cloth that we are selling at remarkably low figures; can furnish them in all shades and colors, with trimmings to match. Also our line of fine dress Trecots and flannels are moving off nicely. We still have a large stock to select from and can sell them cheaper than they can be bought anywhere else. Our line of fine French plaid dress goods are beauties, and we are selling off them, as our prices are right down where we intend to keep it all the season.

We have just received another lot of those beautiful

Satins

that we were formerly selling at 12½, 15, 20 and 25c, on all of these goods we have made a big sacrifice on and

Reduced

the prices to 10, 15 and 20c for the very best. These goods must go and now is the time while people are making up summer clothes. Our line of 10c Satins are very nice for the money and will do you good to see them; so be sure and call early and take a good look at them, as this will be our last lot of them for this season, any they are going off very fast at the remarkably low prices we are selling them.

We also want to call your attention to our line of Seasucker coats and vests for men and boys. We have just reduced the price of them to the small sum of $1.25 for a coat and vest; these goods formerly sold at $1.50 to $1.75, but now the season is fast going and in order to reduce our large stock, I have commenced while there is yet time to reduce prices on all summer clothing in order to make quick sales and clear lots of goods out to make room for others we are expecting to receive.

We still have a few more children's knee-suits which we will close out regardless of cost. These goods are all new and of nice quality, but as we only have a small line of them left they must go at some price.

We have just been through our line of Ladies' Slippers and will from now on sell them lower than ever before to close them out. They are beauties, and we can fit almost any size from 12 to 7; so call and buy a nice pair of slippers very cheap. Our line of ladies' fine shoes are the nicest in the city, and we are bound to have a large trade on them as we are now selling $3 shoes for $2.50—lower than they were ever sold before; also, we have a large line of cheaper goods that we are selling lower than we ever sold before.

Our prices cannot be beat anywhere else, as we are determined to sell goods right down to the bottom notch.

H. WEISEL,

Leader of Low Prices,

At the Foot of Water St

NEAR THE DOCK.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1888.

ELIZABETH CITY CHURCHES.

EPISCOPAL. Rev. H A. Skinner, Rector. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2:30 P. M. All cordially invited

METHODIST. Rev. J. T. Whitley, Pastor Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

BAPTIST. Rev. George Baker, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Seats free. Invitation extended to all.

A. M. E. ZION. Rev. S. F. Dickson, Pastor. Service every Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and 7. P. M

☞ Still coming!

☞ New recruits to our ranks.

☞ A good ticket, with right principles, is bringing 'em.

☞ As in Pasquotank, so will it be the District and the State.

☞ And as for the Nation, a Van Buren Waterloo awaits Grover and his Free Trade party.

☞ The CAROLINIAN will be sent to any address for 35 cents until after the election.

☞ Judge McRae will hold this term of the Courts of this District, beginning at Currituck on Monday, September 3d.

☞ From all sides come complimentary mention and favorable comment of the ticket nominated by the Republicans of Pasquotank. It will be elected by a big majority.

☞ The reports from this and adjoining counties are that the corn crop will be the best for years, and that the cotton crop has improved greatly.

☞ We are requested to announce that the Colored Teachers' Institute will commence here on the 29th of August and continue two weeks. Prof C. S. Brown, of Winton, has been engaged to assist Prof. Rooks Turner in conducting the Institute.

☞ Mr. J. E. Crawford, who moved here with his family from Orange county, N. Y., a little over three years ago, after a lingering illness, died on Friday morning last. He was an industrious man and a good citizen His age was about 50 years. The afflicted family have our sympathy.

☞ A Farmers' Alliance was organized here on Wednesday. As the proceedings were secret, only the "initiated" know what was really done. In the afternoon a large number "pick nicked" at the Park, where an address was delivered by Dr. V. N. Sewell, of Moore county.

☞ The CAROLINIAN holds that there should be honesty in politics, as in all things else. It never intentionally misrepresents—never attempts to mislead or deceive. It takes no stock in "campaign lies," and no paper should. Let all keep within the bounds of truth, facts and arguments addressed to the reason and judgment of the people. This is the course of this paper.

☞ The Republican Senatorial and Congressional Conventions will be held at Edenton to day. The Railroad Company will give special rates to those attendidding as follows: On their boats one fare tickets will be issued for the round trip; on the road half fare return tickets will be sold from Edenton. As the Convention does not assemble before 2 o'clock, parties can go up on the noon Express and return on to-morrow morning's train.

☞ The plans of the Democratic bosses in this county have failed. Instead of the dissensions they had hoped to foment among Republicans, they find harmony, good feeling and confidence. On the other hand, they find, as one of them expresses it, "the devil to pay" in their own ranks. There is a feeling manifested and evidences of a revolt that amazes, nay alarms them. As the CAROLINIAN has repeatedly said, *the people are thinking!* And the result isn't favorable to the Democratic party.

☞ The Republicans of Camden met in County Convention at the Court House on the 18th inst, to elect delegates to the District Conventions. C. R. Nash was called to the chair and T. G. Bray was appointed Secretary. To the Congressional Convention Jno. W. Halstead and Cha's R. Nash were appointed delegates, and D. B. Squires and James Nash alternates. To the Senatorial Convention J. W. Halstead and Felix Jones were appointed delegates and John H. Sawyer and Peter Burgess alternates.

☞ When you hear a man, on the street corners parading his grievances in not getting the recognition his ambition demanded, it may be safely set down as a fact that his actions in some way have failed to inspire confidence. It is said that Republics are sometimes ungrateful, and it may be so with parties; but, as rule, when a party *wants* a man to fill an important position it calls him; when it don't, it isn't apt to take him up. The man who "gets left" in politics is more apt to get laughed at than sympathized with when he whine about it public.

☞ Corn was 58 cents at Norfolk yesterday.

☞ Take the CAROLINIAN and keep posted.

☞ Rumors are among things in the world to "let alone."

☞ Our Boston letter contains several items of interest.

☞ Remember, he that would enjoy the fruit must not gather the flower.

☞ Knowledge is like money; the more it is circulated the more the people get the benefit of it.

☞ A Democrat from Currituck says the woods are full of Democatic candidates this year.

☞ A militarp company has been organized at Edenton under the name of the Albemarle Guards.

☞ The question is asked, "Which is the strongest, a man's religion or his politics?" Go ask the preacher-office seeker!

☞ Darwin was right. Kill off the scrubs, and fill their places with better blood and noble rforms. Thit is the true way for "the survival of the fitt st."

☞ Some people live to eat, some eat to live, while others live to make money. If they have no higher object than either of these, is life worth living?

☞ The Albemarle Lumber Company have arranged to put up extensive sheds near Kramer's new Mill above the Depot. Messrs. Barnes and Richardson have the contract

☞ In reply to "Vindex" we state that the Republicans had a majority in the National House of Representatives when the Act to resume specie payment was passed, and James G. Blaine was the Speaker.

☞ We need more Factories. They would add to our population, make more employment for labor and afford a better market for our farmers. But the Democratic fight against the Tariff isn't the way to secure them.

☞ "When I look over the congregation," said the preacher, "I ask where are the poor? But when I count the pennies in the collection basket I ask where are the rich?" Reader, how does it strike you?

—These are days of great combinations. Capital combines to beat labor; labor combines to beat capital-but Robinson & Co., has a combination that beat them all—they combine the highest quality of Groceries with the lowest possible prices.

☞ "Young Voter" asks: "How does the United Srtes put money into circulation, and what is it that determines the amount to be circulated per capita?" The Government puts money into circulation by paying its debts; the legal tender circulation is limited by law; national banks can be established wherever they are required by compliance with the law, but no national bank can have a greater circulation than 90 per cent of its capital.

☞ The proceedings of the Republican County Convention of Dare, held at Manteo on the 28th of July, did not reach us till yesterday. The following excellent ticket was nominated: For Sheriff, T. P. Reed; Register of Deeds, George B. Bliven, Treasurer, Capt. John Pugh; House of Representatives, F. L. Scarboro. A resolution was passed favoring an increase of the allowance by the the State to the soldiers who have become totally blind as the result of the late war.

☞ There are discomforts in hot weather, but there are compensations in it. It may not be cooling to be told, when the mercury rises above ninety, that it is "good crop weather," but it is true and should be consoling. After the cool late spring sunshine and heat are absolutely necessary to the growth and maturity of our crops. So let us be grateful for the "good crop weather," remembering that it means full cribs, fat cattle and hogs, prosperous farmers and helpful to the industries that depend on agriculture for their life.

☞ To the inquiries of "A Working Man," the CAROLINIAN makes this summarized reply: A protective tariff is one which is designed to equalize the cost of production. The application of this theory is designed for articles manufactured in Europe which are similar to those made in the United States—that is, to so levy the tax or duty as to secure the requisite amount of revenue, while at the same time making that feature secondary to the policy of encouraging our mechanical industries, and, what is infinitely more important, affording employment to the people who work for wages, estimated by political economists to be three-fourths of our adult population. On the other hand, a "tariff for revenue only" is one whose sole object is to place on these importations such rates of duty as to secure the most money for the United States Treasury. In addition, the effects produced by these rates of duty upon those industries of the people that come in competition with similar ones of Europe, are deemed only of secondary importance.

☞ The Democrats of the Second Senatorial District have nominated W. H. Lucas of Hyde, and Harry W. Stubbs of Martin, for Senators.

LOCAL MENTION.

Col. Guirkin and family are rusticating at Nags Head.—Miss Alula Speight, of Hertford, who was visiting her sister Mrs. J. P. Overman, has returned home.—Our friend Jos. Wilson will accept our thanks for a basket of Seckel pears from his Currituck farm. They were delicious. —Mrs. Geo. W. Cobb and children are visiting her sister, Mrs. West, at Cornland, Va.—The new Presbyterian Church is to be put up by the 1st of December. D. S. Kramer has the contract.—Mrs E. G. Thompson is taking her vacation visiting friends at the North.—The wharf of the Railroad Company is being enlarged, new side tracks are being laid and other improvements are being made. —An order has been issued by the Town authorities to have the nuisance at the corner of Road and Shepard streets abated.—The time of W. O. Temple eeq., being entirely occupied in the lumber business, he has withdrawn from the low firm of Griffin & Temple.—Six additional street lamps have been ordered to be put up in different parts of the City.—Two handsome residences are being put up by D. S. Kramer, one on Pearl street, for Mr. Samuel Williams; the other North of Pearl for Mr J. M. Broughton.—Miss Selma Snyder has returned from her extended visit at Milton, Pa.—Mr. S. W. Williams, of Shiloh, called one day last week and gave us lots of good news. We are always glad to see our friends.—Rev. Robert P. Pell, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Wilson, will preach in the Reform Club Room next Sunday.—The prisoner Gibbs escaped from jail on Monday night, by cutting through the wall. We are told that the Sheriff had been cautioned to keep a watch on him.

From Our Boston Correspondent

BOSTON, August 13, 1888.

Editor CAROLINIAN:

As you run up smoke stacks to the steam engine, to aid your peoples industries, in the same ratio your people will shift their political opinions.

England lacks land and population for the multitude of mills, hence she adopted a system that brought her alten raw material to work up and return goods for in payment.

It is our supreme forome that we have a world of lands and a world of people to consume the products of our mills. Our chief commerce is at home; England's abroad. England buys from strangers six hundred million dollars yearly, and we not a dollar.

I have spent a week at Isle Shoals, ten miles off Portsmouth, N. H, consisting of three rocky islands discovered by John Smith in 1640, and on one of them a marble monument is erected to his memory. This locality was the beginning of the Fisheries of the Continent. At one time it had a population of 600 inhabitants—now not one. By looking over its laws no man was to drink over forty gallons of rum in a year, and if the women abused their husbands they were ducked in the sea. Two hotels; 600 guests; board $3.50 a day.

W. S.

STATE ITEMS

There are about 250 orphans now in the Oxford Asylum.

The Ghowan Female Institute at Murfreesboro is being enlarged.

A big fire at Durham on the 19th inst, destroyed 12 buildings and 300,000lbs of leaf tobacco.

C. U. Hill, a prominent young lawyer of Washington, was drowned while bathing at Deracoke on Thursday evening last.

A hog recently betrayed a woman near Weldon, who had committed larceny, by finding a piece of bacon she had concealed.

The Friends' Yearly Meeting at High Point last week was attended by at least 6,000 people. Many States were represented.

An exciting bear hunt on Coal Mountain, engaged in by 20 hunters and 16 dogs resulted in the capture of a 400lb bear, but not until he had slain three of the dogs.

The Third Party in Beaufort county has nominated the following ticket: For Senate, James Benson of Hyde, and W. J. Williams of Washington; for House, W. J. Carrowan; Sheriff, Jordan Wilkinson; Register, B. F. Leggett.

The Grand Master of Masons has ordered that a special communication of the Grand Lodge be held in Raleigh on the 22d of August to lay the corner stone of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

Mr. Waddell, the democratic state elector, did not speak at Wentworth last Thursday. He arrived according to appointment but there were so few persons present he would not speak, he is said to have observed that he was not retailing his speeches. The truth is that the people now are thinking more of the hard times than they are caring for penties.—Reidsville Weekly.

The number of convicts now in the penitentiary, on the farms, railways and turnpike is 1,565. The convicts are divided as follows: In penitentiary and on its two farms near Raleigh, 364; on Murphy division of Western North Carolina railway, 106; in quarters on Ivey creek on that road, 85; in quarters at Horse Ridge, 78; on Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railway, 228; on Carolina, Knoxville and Western railway, (contract work in Haywood county) 189; on Wilson Short-Cut, 57; on the Fayetteville and Wilmington railway, (extension of Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley), 176; on the Plymouth turnpike, 82.

REPUBLICANS TO DEMOCRATS, GREETING.

'About those red bandannas
You make an awful fuss,
Unfurl your wipes—
The Stars and Stripes
Are good enough for us,
They're good enough for us
They're good enough for us,
Unfurl your wipes—
The Stars and Stripes
Are good enough for us!

The flag you chose to float
Is blood red through and through,
Rave o'er it, rave!
But we shall wave
The red, the white, the blue.
They're good enough for us,
They're good enough for us,
Unfurl your wipes—
The Stars and Stripes
Are good enough for us.

Your clubs will rally round
The Thurman snuff-decked wipe;
We'll march in might,
And win the fight
Beneath the Stars and Stripes
They're good enough for us,
They're good enough for us,
Unfurl your wipes—
The Stars and Stripes
Are good enough for us!

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W. D. Hoyt & Co., Wholesale and retail and retail Druggists of Rome Ga., say: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklins Arnica Salve for four years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced Consumption have been cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarante them always. Sold by Wood & Wadsworth.

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POEMS AND SKETCHES.

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—0—

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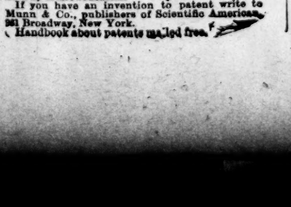

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Norfolk, Va. Feb 14, 1888.

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Back of their Shoe Store FOWLER & CO have opened a Carpet Room, where you will find Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrains, Cotton and Hemp Carpets, Mattings, Smyrna Tapestry and Oil Rugs and Mats, and Floor Oil Cloth 1 to 2 yards wide.

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Back of their Dry Goods Store FOWLER & CO., have opened a Clothing Department, where you can get Men and Boys Clothing at $3 a suit up.

FOWLER & CO., have 1800 feet more Space now to do business in and their customers will find their Dry Goods Store now comfortable and a larger variety of Dress Goods, Trimmings, Underwear, Blankets and Notions and Gents Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., to select from than ever before.

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AN ATLANTIC HORROR.

The Steamer Geiser Collides With the Thingvalla.

Fearful Loss of Life in a Fog Off Sable Island.

In a thick fog at early dawn, off Sable Island, near Cape Race, the steamship Thingvalla, of the Thingvalla line, crashed into the steamship Geiser of the same line, and, five minutes later, the waters of the Atlantic were gurgling through a great hole in the hull of the Geiser as she sunk to a grave beneath the angry waters.

The Geiser had just left New York with 165 souls on board, ninety-three passengers and seventy of her crew, bound for Stettin, Copenhagen, Denmark and Christiana, Sweden.

All the company were most happy on the day before the accident. Most of them were Danes or Scandinavians. They were mostly from the farming regions of the great Northwest, where after a few years of successful industry on our farms they were on their way to their native lands. Most of them were on their way to a grand exposition which is taking place in Copenhagen.

The Thingvalla was on her way from Copenhagen to New York, and had on board 485 passengers and a full crew.

The sun had just began to climb toward her zenith when the accident occurred, but the heavy fog that rested over the waters so obscured the vision that the officers of neither vessel could see more than a few yards ahead. In this fog, in the still morning, the terrible accident occurred.

The captains of both vessels were asleep, and the first officers were in charge.

Everybody in the ill-fated Geiser, except the portion of the crew who were on duty, were also asleep at the time. The first mate of the Geiser, who stood on the bridge keeping a sharp lookout, did not see the approaching Thingvalla as she glided over the water on her fated mission of destruction until her bow was too near the Geiser for the terrible calamity to be averted. Almost before he had time to think the Thingvalla was on him.

There was a shock, a crash, and the terrible work of destruction was done. The terrible crash awakened every sleeping passenger of the doomed ship. As they sprang terror-stricken from their berths the ominous sound of the waters rushing and gurgling into and through their vessel told them in an instant the terrible ordeal that fate had in store for them.

A wild panic seized everybody, and passengers and crew rushed hither and thither up and down the decks of the sinking ship, crying for help. All was confusion, and the heartrending screams of men, women and children made the task of saving life even more difficult than it otherwise would have been. The side of the Geiser was crushed in by the deadly blow, and the water poured into her like a deluge. The panic-stricken passengers, thinly clad in their night robes, and shivering with the cold and wet, threw bits of wood and boxes into the sea and jumped after them trusting rather to keep themselves afloat with their improvised buoys until assistance should come than to remain longer upon the sinking ship. The hatches were torn up and all efforts, with women and children clinging to them. The lifeboats were quickly filled, and some of them were used to tow the life burdened hatches away from the vortex the sinking vessel would make.

The Thingvalla struck the Geiser amidships on the starboard side and cut her half in twain.

The Geiser's deck was aslant and wet after she was struck, and the ship lurched considerably toward her wounded side, and passengers, unable to find a foothold, plunged and rolled overboard almost as rapidly as they reached the deck.

In seven minutes the dying Geiser gave her last lurch. A wave swept across the deck, and when it subsided only the bow with the bridge above it and the chief officer, Henry Brown, standing on the bridge, gripping the railing and looking away over the bow of the ship into the fog and mist, were to be seen. An other instant and she, too, was gone. There floated over their grave two life-boats bottom up, and pieces of timbers and boards and boat oars and life preservers, with half a hundred people clinging to them or swimming from one floating object to another. The waves swept over them and the spray hid them, and as each wave passed the horrified lookout on the deck of the Thingvalla saw that those who remained numbered less than those they had seen before, and that the screams and prayers for help were rapidly hushing.

Three boats of the Thingvalla were lowered and manned. The first away rowed straight to an upturned boat, on which a woman was supported by Third Officer Petersen, together with an engineer who had his arm broken and a seaman with a broken leg. These were taken on board the boat, and very soon afterward the other boats had picked up the few others who survived, thirty-one all told, of passengers and crew. One hundred and seventeen souls had been drowned.

The Thingvalla's bows were smashed in as far back as the forward collision bulkhead. The bulkhead was not injured, and to this fact the steamer's passengers owe their lives, for had the bulkhead given away she, too, would have gone down with all on board.

The story of the Geiser's forward's escape is dramatic. He seized a life preserver, but the suction of the big steamship carried him far beneath the surface of the water. He came up near an overturned lifeboat and climbed upon it. Then he saw Captain Muller of the Geiser swimming about in dire distress. He threw him a life preserver and saved the Captain, who was then hurt upon the ship. Over six hours afterward as the Thingvalla, with her grief stricken human cargo, lay tossing upon the waves, with distress signals flying at her masthead, she was sighted by the steamer Wieland, of the Hamburg-American line, which went immediately to her relief. The Wieland's officers, on hearing the terrible tale of disaster, took all the passengers of the Thingvalla and the rescued passengers and crew of the Geiser on board and brought them to the port of New York, arriving at her dock in Hoboken the following evening.

They celebrated the safe arrival and rescue from shipwreck in regular Norseman style. An amateur chorus was organized, and almost as soon as they got alongside the dock they sang one of the old German hymns of thanksgiving. The singing was kept up until the singers were tired out, and sank to sleep one by one on the deck.

The Geiser was an iron screw steamship of 1818 tons burden. She was 324.4 feet long, 39.3 feet beam, and 22 feet depth of hold. She was built at the yards of Burmeister & Wain at Copenhagen in 1881. She had three masts, and was fitted with compound inverted engines with four cylinders of 36 and 52 inches diameter, and 72-inch stroke. The Geiser's cargo was principally grain, flour, and pork. She cost $275,000.

JOHN W. THOMAS, a carpenter employed in a mine at Nanticoke, Penn., was missed one night recently. Next day his body was found at the bottom of a shaft, 900 feet deep, where he had fallen and been crushed to death.

THE MARKETS.

33 NEW YORK.			
Beef, City Dressed		7½@	9¼
Calves, common to prime		6 @	6½
Sheep		3½@	4¾
Lambs		5 @	6¾
Hogs—Live		6 55 @	6 70
	Dressed	8¾@	9¼
Flour—City Mill Extra		4 55 @	4 75
	Patents	4 80 @	5 00
Wheat—No. 2 Red		93⅜@	94¾
Rye—State		56 @	58
Barley—State		82 @	85
Corn—Ungraded Mixed		53 @	53
Oats—No. 1 White		— @	46
	Mixed Western	35 @	37
Hay—Choice Timothy		90 @	95
Straw—Long Rye		75 @	80
Lard—City Steam		— @	8 70
Butter—State Creamery		19½@	20½
	Dairy	14 @	14½
	West. Im. Creamery	13 @	16
	Factory	11 @	14
Cheese—State Factory		7½@	9
	Skims	2 @	6¾
	Western	7 @	8
Eggs—State and Penn		19 @	19½

BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western		4 00 @	4 75
Sheep—Medium to Good		4 20 @	4 50
Lambs—Fair to Good		5 50 @	6 00
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks		5 50 @	6 05
Flour—Family		4 85 @	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Red		92¾@	93
Corn—No. 2, Yellow		51 @	51½
Oats—No. 2, White		44 @	45
Barley—State		88 @	91

BOSTON.			
Beef—Good to choice		9½@	10
Hogs—Live		5¼@	6
	Northern Dressed	6¾@	7
Flour—Spring Wheat pat's.		4 10 @	5 15
Corn—Steamer Yellow		60 @	61½
Oats—No. 2 White		43½@	44¾
Rye—State		60 @	63½

WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET			
Beef—Dressed weight		6¾@	7½
Sheep—Live weight		4¾@	5¼
Lambs		5 @	6
Hogs—Northern		7½ @	7⅝

PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family		3 75 @	4 00
Wheat—No. 2, Red		90½@	90¾
Corn—No. 2, Mixed		55¼@	55½
Oats—Ungraded White		40¾@	42
Rye—No. 2		— @	58
Butter—Creamery Extra		18 @	19
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream		9 @	9¼

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE big log raft recently constructed and launched at Joggins, Nova Scotia, has safely arrived at New York.

JAMES A. SLADE, a man with a happy home, a loving wife, good health, in comfortable circumstances, and in the prime of life, has committed suicide in his elegant home in New York under circumstances that are unexplained.

CHAS. H. RIEDEL has been hanged at New Castle, Del., for killing his wife and child.

GEORGE BRADLEY, twenty-three years old, killed his sweetheart, Lillie Potter, aged seventeen years, at Plainville, Conn., and then shot himself fatally.

LAWRENCE R. JEROME, of New York, who was prominent in financial and social circles, has died at Sharon, Conn.

MRS. WILHELMINE BRIERMAN, a German woman, aged fifty-four, hanged herself at her home in Pittsburg while suffering intense pain from cramps.

VERY heavy rainfall with high winds and lightning, in Western and Central Pennsylvania, Northern New York and Rhode Island caused serious damage in many places.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., was visited by a deluge, which flooded the buildings on the principal streets and caused damage to the amount of $50,000.

AMANDUS and Wilson Heller, brothers, aged eighteen and twenty years respectively, were drowned in the Susquehanna River at Wilkesbarre, Penn., while bathing.

FIRE started in the cupola of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, in New York City, and destroyed the main building and the old east and west wings of the famous institution. The loss was about $200,000.

A SERVANT attempted to kindle a fire with kerosene in Mrs. McCuskie's house at Mt. Tabor, N. J., when the can exploded and the building was burned together with two young children.

South and West.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., was visited by a fire which destroyed houses and stocks in the heart of the city valued at $100,000. Four men were crushed by a falling wall, two of them fatally.

HENRY LANDGRAF, who was hanged at the same moment and on the same gallows in St. Louis, Mo., with Maxwell, the English chloroformer, was executed for the murder of his sweetheart, Annie Tisch, on the night of March 5, 1885.

YELLOW fever is spreading in Florida to the proportions of an epidemic. The government has taken every precaution to repress it.

THE O. J. Luce Manufacturing Company, of Nashville, Tenn., has made an assignment. Liabilities, $120,000.

THE people of Utica, Miss., indignant at the provoked murder of a physician by a colored man of bad character, took the fellow from the magistrate's office and hanged him to a tree in the village cemetery.

CROP reports from Northwestern Iowa and Southern Dakota say that all grains have suffered from recent rains and cold weather.

THREE constables arrested Andy Hamlin, a murderer, at Cumberland Falls, Ky., and his friends attempted to rescue him. In the spirited fusillade that ensued the three constables were killed and the prisoner escaped.

ANOTHER fight between the Hatfields and McCoys, in the Kentucky vendetta, has resulted in three more killed and five wounded.

WOMAN suffrage has been adjudged unconstitutional in Washington Territory.

CHARLES CROCKER, the famous California millionaire, and Vice-President of the Southern Pacific Railway, is dead.

FREDERICK VON OVERKAMPF and Thomas J. Mack, by means of a duplicate key to the Chicago Postoffice boxes, have been systematically robbing the mails for months, the aggregate of their thefts exceeding $100,000.

FIRE at Stanton, Iowa, destroyed half the business part of the town.

AT Peoria, Ill., a fire destroyed grain elevators and railroad property valued at $300,000.

Washington.

THE Postmaster-General has transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury his annual report, which shows a deficiency for railway transportation of $562,482.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has approved the act in regard to the Belt Line Railroad of Washington, the act for two additional Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of Dakota, the act to reserve the homestead of Mr. Vance of Colorado, and the act in regard to marriages between white men and Indian women.

THE River and Harbor bill, which appropriates nearly $22,000,000, has become a law without the President's signature.

NORMAN J. FAKE, a native of Richfield Springs, N. Y., employed as a chemist at the Department of Agriculture at Washington, has been drowned in the Potomac River. The young man was a nephew of Commissioner Colman.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has decided to place the Inspectors of the Post-office Department under the civil-service rules.

AN extradition treaty has been signed between the United States and Colombia, Central America.

THE Senate has confirmed the following nominations:—J. H. Haynes, Consul to Bagdad; J. E. Bacon, Minister to Paraguay and Uruguay; Rufus Magee, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Sweden and Norway; R. B. Roosevelt, Minister to Netherlands; Lambert Tree, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Belgium, and C. L. Scott, Minister to Venezuela.

Foreign.

J. J. O'KELLY, Irish member of the British Parliament, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for violation of the Crimes act.

THE Parnell Commission Bill has passed its third reading in the English House of Lords.

AT Grafton, Canada, a house occupied by a French family named Toussind was burned, and three of the children perished.

THE reservoir at Valparaiso, South America, belonging to the Menas Brewery burst and over two hundred people were drowned. The principal streets of the city were flooded, traffic being suspended.

MARTIN BOSHELL, Vice-Consul of the United States at Bogota, Colombia, is dead.

THIRTY Russian convicts en route to Siberia made a desperate attempt to escape. Eleven were killed, ten were Wounded, and six escaped.

DURING a family feud in Castilla, Peru, ten persons lost their lives.

RAILWAY WRECK.

A Disastrous and Fatal Collision on the Erie Road.

A very bad wreck occurred to the Erie Chicago express about one mile west of Shohola, N. Y., at forty minutes past 1 o'clock Monday morning. A fast freight train was bowling along westward at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour through a pouring rain and almost impenetrable darkness. Suddenly the engineer discovered, close ahead, a pile of rocks on the track, washed down the mountain side by the heavy rains. It was too late to stop the train, as the next instant the engine crashed into the land slide and was at once thrown from the track, the freight cars piling in upon each other in every direction. The shock of the collision extinguished the lights on the train, and the fast express crashed into the rear of the wrecked freight; a second afterward the engine of the express turned to the right and plunged down the steep embankment, dragging five cars after it.

The plunge was a fearful one, and in a moment everything was in darkness, and out of which came the cries and groans of the imprisoned and badly injured passengers and trainmen.

One day coach and the palace coaches stayed on the track, and the passengers were saved the terrible plunge into the abyss, a distance of eighty feet.

All the passengers, together with the uninjured trainmen, hurried to the assistance of their less fortunate fellow travelers, and were soon hard at work relieving the imprisoned men, women and children. Fire was next discovered in one of the coaches, but it was soon extinguished.

John Kinsila, engineer, and Alexander Newman, fireman, went down the bank with their engine. Kinsila was seriously hurt, while the unfortunate fireman was caught under the tank and held fast there until the flames consumed his body to a blackened and shapeless mass.

Sixty passengers in all took the plunge, forty-one of whom were more or less injured. The express car contained sixteen racing, saddle, and driving horses on their way to California, belonging to Mrs. Lily Langtry, the actress, and Fred Gebhard, in charge of C. W. Aby and four assistants, and also the filly Scandinavia, in charge of its owner, M. D. Storms, a prominent California horse trainer. Two of the horses were rescued; the others were burned. The horses burned included Eole, Eolist, Palanca, Orphan Boy, Certainty, and Mrs. Langtry's favorite saddle horse, and their value is estimated at not less than $200,000.

AN Indian Squaw in Alaska has been tortured to death with red-hot stones, which were held forcibly in her mouth, for poisoning a chief's wife. Her husband was hanged.

SHERIDAN BURIED.

Impressive Ceremonies at the Church and Grave.

Interred at Arlington Heights With Military Honors.

The last rites for the dead have been performed according to the ordinances of the Roman Catholic Church, in St. Matthew's Chapel, Washington, for Philip Henry Sheridan, General of the Army of the United States, and his body has been laid to rest in beautiful Arlington, the city of the soldier dead. The event was marked by a general suspension of public business.

At an early hour a little crowd gathered at the entrance to St. Matthew's Church to watch the progess of the preparations for the funeral. Outside a line of infantry, extending for several squares above and below the church, kept back the crowd that packed the sidewalk.

At the entrance to the church were a number of military officers who acted as ushers. Among the most prominent to arrive first was Secretary Fairchild, who was escorted to a seat near the front. A few minutes later Secretary Vilas and Postmaster-General Dickinson arrived. Secretary Endicott and General Sherman came in a few minutes later and were seated to the left-hand side aisle. At 9:45 Mrs. Sheridan, leaning on the arm of Colonel M. V. Sheridan and preceded by Captain Lawton, as usher, appeared and were shown seats in chairs placed in front of the first pew. Mr. John Sheridan followed, accompanied by two ladies of the family. General and Mrs. Rucker, the parents of Mrs. Sheridan, came next, and were ushered to seats immediately behind Mrs. Sheridan. The personal staff of General Sheridan and the physicians who attended him during his illness occupied pews in the rear of the relatives. At 9:50 the service began. A few minutes later all eyes were turned toward the entrance when the President, accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Folsom, arrived. Both ladies were dressed in black.

To the right of the main aisle were seated all the members of the diplomatic corps in the city. They were dressed principally in black dress coats, but the representatives of Corea wore their highly conspicuous uniforms, as did the Turkish representative. About two hundred army officers of varying rank, dressed in their bright uniforms, were present.

The judiciary was represented by Justice Harlan and Solicitor-General Jenks, while Speaker Carlisle, Senators Ingalls, Evarts, Allison, Blackburn, Paddock, Edmunds, Chandler and Representatives Stahlnecker, of Westchester county, and Mahoney, of Brooklyn, represented Congress.

The funeral of the great soldier was devoid of pomp or ceremony. The severest simplicity was observed in all things, and the military escort that bore him to the grave was but the meagre detail provided by the army regulations for a General's funeral. Upon a catafalque, draped in sombre black, rested the casket. Over it was thrown the soft folds of a silken flag, the azure field studded with golden stars. Upon it lay the General's chapeau, the yellow silk sash embroidered with gold, and the dead man's battered sabre, its scabbard and blade graven with the names of half a hundred battles in which he had led his army on to victory. About the catafalque stood graceful candelabra, in which burned scores of waxen tapers, and at the corners of the bier were placed the slender, towering candles, in accordance with the Catholic ritual.

At the head of the coffin, upon an ebony staff, drooped the famous ensign bearing the badge of Sheridan's corps. The altar and its fittings were sombre with the heavy drapery of the requiem service. The candlesticks that lined the wall were sheathed in folds of black, and the high pulpit was shrouded in black velvet and silver lace. To the left of the altar stood the red throne reserved for the Cardinal, and above the spanning arch hung two heavy silk flags, their silver stars glistening through the folds of funeral crepe. On either side the crepe entwined pillars bore the national ensign draped in black.

Promptly at 9:50 Rev. Father Mackin, celebrant, and Fathers Kervick and Ryan as deacons, preceded by a number of altar boys and acolytes, forming a procession, emerged from the sacristy and began a requiem mass for the dead. Cardinal Gibbons occupied a throne to the left of the altar. The service was most solemn and impressive. At the special request of Mrs. Sheridan the usual orchestral accompaniments were omitted.

At the conclusion of the mass his Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, ascended the pulpit to preach the funeral sermon.

The Cardinal's text was from I. Mach., ix., 19, 21: "And Jonathan and Simon took Judas, their brother, and buried him in the sepulchre of their fathers in the city of Modin, and all the people of Israel bewailed him with great lamentation and they moaned for him many days and said: 'How is the mighty fallen that saved the people of Israel?'" The Cardinal delivered a most impressive funeral oration, and his allusions to the personal life of General Sheridan brought tears into the eyes of many, and even old weather-beaten veterans seemed affected. At eleven o'clock the Cardinal, who had finished his sermon, took his seat at the head of the casket, removed his hat and sprinkling the casket with holy water and swinging a censer pronounced the absolution, and the solemn and impressive service was ended, and eight Sergeants from the third artillery then marked down the aisle, and lifting the casket upon their shoulders bore it from the church, the audience standing.

Immediately followed an artillery officer carrying the General's headquarters flag. The pall-bearers, headed by General Sherman and Speaker Carlisle, had meanwhile taken their places in the carriages provided for them. Mrs. Sheridan and the other members of the family and friends followed the casket down the aisle, and after them came the Presidential party and other distinguished guests. The pall-bearers were General Wesley Merritt, George W. Childs, of Philadelphia; Marshall Field, of Chicago; General Joseph E. Johnston, of St. Louis; Secretaries Whitney and Endicott, General Augur, Senator Hawley, Speaker Carlisle, Colonel Charles P. Lincoln and General MacFeely.

While the services were in progress the caisson was placed in a position to receive the casket and the general's horse was led to a place immediately behind. It was bridled and saddled just as, when last ridden by the general. The general's military boots were in the stirrups with the toes pointing backwards. The animal was led by a tall sergeant in full uniform.

In accordance with the wish of Mrs. Sheridan the funeral was a strictly military affair, and the escort was formed precisely as prescribed by the army regulations for an officer of the rank of the deceased as follows: A battalion of cavalry, two batteries of light artillery, marine band, third artillery band, battalion of foot artillery, clergy in carriages, pall bearers in carriages, body bearers, artillery sergeants, caisson having pennants, the general's horse, Mrs. Sheridan and family, military staff, the President and Mrs. Cleveland, the Cabinet, the Judiciary, the Congressional Committees, Diplomatic Corps, Representatives of the Loyal Legion and G. A. R., citizens.

The procession entered the western gateway of the Arlington National Cemetery, where as far as the eye can reach to the right and left, under the spreading branches of majestic oaks, the grass is thickly dotted with the gleam of marble headstones that mark the graves of sixteen thousand soldiers. A little later the five miles' weary march of the long procession was at an end. At 1:20 P. M. the cavalry escort, with Major-General Schofield at its head, came to a halt beside the old Lee mansion. The cavalry filed to the left, and forming in a line along the crest stood in silent overlooking the field. The artillery of the escort breaking from the line passed out of sight to the left and came in along the foot of the hill, where the guns were unlimbered and prepared for their allotted service. The infantry, with pieces reversed with crape trimmed colors, moved obliquely across the field, and at the word halted and aligned across the right, completing the hollow square.

As the hearse came to a halt, the clergy in flowing robes headed a procession from the carriage to the grave. Bishop-elect John F. Foley, of Detroit, was the officiating priest. His assistants, Acolytes and a trained choir of Dominican monks numbered more than a score in all. Next came the pallbearers, General Sherman and Secretary Endicott, Speaker Carlisle and Secretary Whitney, walking at the head, and behind them, leaning heavily upon the arm of Colonel Sheridan, came the grief-stricken widow. The mourners included John Sheridan, brother of the deceased; General and Mrs. Rucker, parents of the widow, her brother and sister, and the military staff and several other intimate friends of the General.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland and the committees of the two Houses of Congress, with bared heads, followed the mourners.

Eight sergeants of artillery now lifted the casket from the caisson, and bore it with slow, careful steps down to the mouth of the open grave, placing it there upon rods.

The spot chosen for his resting place is some distance from the cemetery, and just at the summit of the steep hillside, which slopes down from the yellow old mansion toward the potomac. A few trees stand near the head of the grave and there is a forest at some distance. Over the tree tops down below, however, the view is unobstructed, and the river, the city and the Capitol all are in plain sight. From the city the spot looks like a green oasis in the wooded hills.

After a moment of reverent silence the clear voice of the Bishop-elect was heard uttering the words of blessing. With a sprig of fir, plucked from a neighboring branch, holy water was sprinkled over the grave, and the casket was lowered by the sergeants.

The regular burial service brought the religious features of the obsequies to an end. The priests stood aside and remained in a group near the head of the grave, and every breath was hushed while the widow came a step forward and for one brief moment looked upon the casket which held her beloved dead. As she turned away the other mourners in a body paid their tribute of love and respect, and then at a signal the artillery fired a salute of seventeen guns. The Legion of honor moved up in a line and looked in upon the still uncovered casket and filed away. The great hollow square now contained but one figure, that of a stalwart cavalry bugler, who stood at ease, facing eastward, his bugle under his arm, at the head of the grave. There was a hoarse command at the left, echoed and passed on down the line of infantry, a rattle of steel, a moment of expectation and then the simultaneous flash and roar of five hundred muskets. Again and again the volley was repeated. Then the bugler came to attention, raised his horn to his lips and blew "taps," the signal for "Lights out," the military equivalent for good-night. The tones were low, mellow and tremulous at the start, but with each succeeding phrase swelled, clear, shrill, commanding, waking tardy echoes from the surrounding banks of foliage, which came back to plead again with the long drawn wail at the end. As the last echo died away and just as the shadow of the towering buckeye fell across and covered the grave as with a pall the groups of living turned silently homeward and left the dead to solitude.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

Senate Proceedings.

150TH DAY.—The bill for the ascertainment of the amounts expended by the States of California, Oregon, and Nevada for military purposes during the Civil War was reported.... The bill for the relief of attendants at the Hospital for the Insane in the District of Columbia was reported adversely.... Mr. Faulkner introduced a bill providing for a public building at Martinsburg, W. Va., to cost not more than $100,000.... Mr. Stockbridge introduced a bill providing for the erection of a public building at Kalamazoo, Mich., to cost not exceeding $75,000.... Mr. Blair submitted an amendment to the Deficiency Appropriation bill appropriating $10,000 to pay the employes of the Government Printing Office who are exclusively employed at night fifteen per cent. more than the rate for day service.... Mr. Call introduced a joint resolution to appropriate $200,000, to be paid out in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the prevention and the suppression of yellow fever in the United States.... The bill to regulate interstate commerce by telegraph was passed. The act is to take effect and be in force from November 1, 1888.

151ST DAY.—A communication was presented to the Senate from the Postmaster-General with an estimate of $562,482 deficiency in the railway mail transportation service.... These bills were introduced: For the relief of settlers on the Old Camp Sheridan reservation; for the appointment of an additional Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in Idaho; and to prohibit the erection of bridges across navigable streams without the consent of Congress.... The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Fisheries Treaty in open executive session, and was addressed by Mr. Call in support of its ratification.

152D DAY.—A bill was introduced requiring the officers and at least three-quarters of the crew of every United States merchant, whaling and fishing vessel to be either native born or naturalized citizens of the United States.... The resolution instructing the Select Committee on Indian Traders to continue the investigation was agreed to.... Mr. Hearst introduced a bill to control trusts.... The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Fisheries Treaty in open executive session, and was addressed for five hours by Mr. Morgan.

153D DAY.—The bill to accept and ratify an agreement with the Shoshone and Bannock Indians as to a portion of the Fort Hall reservation in Idaho Territory was agreed to.... A resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the lands of the Puyallup Indians in Washington Territory was laid over.... The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Fisheries Treaty in open executive session, and Mr. Morgan resumed his argument in favor of the resolution to postpone it till December next. After he had finished, a debate on the same measure was participated in by Messrs. George, Hawley, Vest, Platt and Teller.

154TH DAY.—Mr. Reagan spoke on the resolution referring to the President's message of last December to the Committee on Finance.... Then the Senate went into open executive session on the Fisheries Treaty, and the first article having been read, Senator Gibson, of Louisiana, addressed the Senate in favor of ratification. A vote was taken on Mr. Morgan's proposition to postpone further consideration of the Treaty until December next, but this motion failed to pass by a vote of twenty-seven to twenty-four.... The Senate agreed to sustain its conferees on the Military Appropriation bill.

House Proceedings.

184TH DAY.—The conference report on the bill granting aid to State homes for disabled volunteers was agreed to.... The President vetoed nine private pension bills, all of which originated in the House.... Then the House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Hatch of Missouri in the chair) on the private calendar, and passed numerous pension bills.

185TH DAY.—The House Committee on Pensions made a favorable report on a substitute for the bill to pension members of the life-saving service disabled in the line of duty.... Mr. Buchanan offered a resolution directing the Committee on Printing to investigate the truth of the allegation of a New York paper that the Public Printer is buying felt for printing in England. Referred.... On motion of Mr. Matson, the Senate bill was passed increasing to $30 a month the rate of pension for total deafness.... The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Fortification Appropriation bill. No time was consumed in general debate, and the committee immediately proceeded to the consideration of the bill by sections. The body adjourned without definite action on the subject.

186TH DAY.—A bill placing on the pension roll General Sheridan's widow at the rate of $5000 a year was introduced.... The Senate bill to regulate commerce carried on by telegraph was referred to the Committee on Commerce.... The Senate bill to prevent the manufacture and sale of adulterated food or drugs in the District of Columbia was placed on the House calendar.... The bill for the erection of a marine hospital at Evansville, Ind., was agreed to.... The afternoon was consumed in an ineffectual effort to secure and hold a quorum on the Fortifications bill.

187TH DAY.—The House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Springer in the chair) on the Fortifications bill. Its consideration was finished in Committee of the Whole after much discussion, and when it was reported to the House the previous question was ordered on its passage, and then the bill went over.

188TH DAY.—The House passed the regular Fortification bill reported from its Committee on Appropriation without a division.... A bill was reported favorably to prohibit the transmission through the mails of transparent envelopes and "display coverings" which may reflect upon the person to whom the letter is addressed.

MAXWELL HANGED.

The Englishman Who Murdered His Friend Expiates the Crime.

Hugh M. Brooks, alias Maxwell, has been hanged at St. Louis, Mo., for the murder of Charles A. Preller. The procession to the gallows started at 9 o'clock from the doomed man's cell. It took but a moment to ascend the steps to the scaffold, and only about two minutes elapsed between the mounting and springing of the trap. Maxwell died hard, but in a few seconds the convulsions ceased, only to be followed by a stream of blood, which flowed from beneath the black cap over the shirt and coat. It came from his neck, which had been deeply cut by the rope.

The crime for which Maxwell finally suffered death was one of peculiar atrocity. Maxwell met his victim, Preller, a young solicitor of Cheshire, England, on the steamer Cephalonia, in February, 1885, and when they separated at New York the two men agreed to meet again at St. Louis. On the 3d of April the men met at the Southern Hotel and occupied the same room. They appeared together in friendly intercourse for three days, when Preller disappeared. On the following day Maxwell bought a ticket for San Francisco and had all his baggage checked to that city except one trunk, accounting in the meantime for the absence of his friend by saying that he had gone into the country on business.

Nine days later a horrible odor attracted attention to the trunk left by Maxwell, and upon investigation the rapidly decomposing body of Preller was found inside of it.

Maxwell was tracked to San Francisco and from there to Auckland, New Zealand, and sent back to St. Louis. On June 5 the jury returned a verdict finding him guilty of murder in the first degree.

Maxwell's defense was that he attempted to doctor Preller and gave him an overdose of chloroform, which resulted in death. Then in fear and distraction he placed the body in the trunk, took some $600 of Preller's money and fled the country.

SHERIDAN'S SUCCESSOR.

General Schofield Takes Command of the Army.

Sketch of the Distinguished Officer's Life and Services.

GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD.

General John M. Schofield succeeds, by regular promotion, to the command of the United States Army, made vacant by General Sheridan's death. According to the laws the titles of General and Lieutenant General expire with Sheridan's death unless revived by Congress, and even without an order from the President General Schofield would, by virtue of being the senior Major-General, be the Commander-in-Chief in the absence of any order to the contrary.

John McAllister Schofield, although born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., November 29, 1831, moved to Freeport, Ill., when eleven years old, and was appointed from there to West Point by Congressman Thomas J. Turner. General Schofield's father was a Baptist minister, of fine physical stature and great strength. General Schofield had as classmates at West Point Generals Sheridan, J. B. McPherson, Craighill and Sill, who gained distinction in the Union Army, and Generals Hood and Bowen, who were equally conspicuous in the Confederate Army. His first commission was in the artillery, and August 31, 1853, two months after his graduation, he was appointed a full Second Lieutenant in the First Artillery. He served at Fort Moultrie, S. C., and in Florida until November, 1855, when he was transferred to West Point as Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, remaining there until August, 1860, having in the meantime been promoted to First Lieutenant. He then obtained a leave of absence and accepted the Chair of Physics in the Washington University at St. Louis, where he became a favorite with all.

When the first gun of the Civil war was fired he resigned his position and became mustering officer of the State of Missouri, and a month later he was elected Captain of Colonel Frank A. Blair's regiment, the First Missouri Infantry, which was afterward converted into an artillery regiment. His promptness and capacity in all other ways demonstrated at that early date by his hastily putting troops on board a train, on hearing of Jeff Thompson having a large force at Fredericktown, Mo., and hastening to the scene, organizing his raw recruits after reaching there and doing such effective service that the enemy were routed.

He was promoted to be Brigadier-General of Missouri Militia in November 1861, having in the mean time served as chief of staff to General Lyon, and rapidly received other promotions until September, 1862, when he organized the Army of the Frontier and drove Hindman's army out of Missouri and south of the Arkansas River.

He was an aid on General Lyon's staff in Missouri, and was with him at the battle of Wilson Creek, where General Lyon was killed.

He was appointed a Major-General of Volunteers to date from November 29, 1862. This title expired by constitutional limitation on the 4th of March 1863, but he was immediately appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and on the 12th of May, of the same year, was again commissioned Major-General of Volunteers, to rank from the 29th of November, 1862, and assigned to the command of the Department of the Ohio, where at one time the late General Sheridan commanded a division under him. General Schofield rendered conspicuous services in this department, among them being his work as a trusted corps commander under General Sherman previous to his start for the sea.

On the 30th of November, 1864, he was made a Brigadier-General in the United States army, and on the 1st of March, 1865, became Brevet Major-General for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Franklin, Tenn., but he was mustered out of the volunteer service on the 1st of September, 1866, and on the 4th of March, 1869, he was commissioned Major-General of the United States army.

In January, 1865, he was transferred to the Department of North Carolina, the war in the West being practically over, and accomplished the marvelous feat of transferring his corps from Tennessee to Washington in seven days.

General Schofield remained in command of the department of North Carolina until about the time he was sent abroad to negotiate with Napoleon in reference to having the French leave Mexico. He performed these services in a most satisfactory manner, and was highly complimented by his superior officers at Washington.

After his return from France he was detailed to go to Virginia and take care of matters during the reconstruction period. At the close of the impeachment trial he was appointed Secretary of War by President Johnson, and confirmed by the Senate. General Schofield has been a Democrat in politics throughout his entire career.

General Schofield was placed in command of the extreme western or Pacific slope division of the army shortly after leaving the Cabinet, and later was transferred to the Division of the West, the headquarters of which have been at Chicago. On the death of General Hancock he succeeded to the command of the Eastern Division. He is spoken of as a man of great learning. Not only is he a fine military officer, but he is regarded as a highly educated man, and his extensive knowledge embraces a familiarity with mathematics in all its branches, and he is well read in the law, especially constitutional law.

VON MOLTKE RETIRED.

The Great German Strategist Surrenders Command of the Army.

General von Moltke has been relieved of duty as Chief of the General Staff of the German Army. General von Waldersee succeeds him.

Emperor William has written General von Moltke a gracious and affectionate letter, nominating him as President of Country Defence. The appointment thus conferred upon General von Moltke was held by the late Emperor Frederick until he ascended the throne, since when it has been vacant. Count von Moltke continues on the active list.

Helmuth Karl Bernhard Von Moltke was born a subject of Denmark the 26th of October, 1800. The Count von Waldersee, von Moltke's successor, was born in April, 1832, and he began his military career in 1850 in the artillery. Count von Waldersee's wife is an American, formerly named Lee, of New York.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN, the Irish Agitator has won his damage suit against the Cork *Constitution* and got a five-hundred-dollar verdict.

Don't Kill the Old Hens.

When hens are shedding feathers they often stop laying and grow fat. Most people consider fat a sign of health. The fattening of moulting hens, however, as with some people, produces debility rather than health. Many of the worst cases of roup are contracted, while the hens are moulting.

The food of moulting hens, if largely vegetable is fat-forming, and not required for growing feathers. Therefore corn-fed hens get very fat. They need more nitrogen and phosphate elements in their food when moulting, which if not supplied they stop laying, because the growing feathers have used all, and left no nitrogenous matter to form eggs. At this season, killing old hens and relying on young pullets is a great mistake, where people have a few hens and late pullets. Because, if properly fed, the hens will have their new plumage and lay well all winter; while the pullets unless specially treated may not commence laying until spring, when high prices for eggs have fallen one-half. Again an old hen's egg will hatch a more vigorous chickens than a pullet's egg.

John R. Jones, Suffield, Conn., a breeder of prize winning mottled Javas, says:

"I find Sheridan's Condition Powder, fed once daily in the food, very valuable for moulting hens. I have used it two years for exhibition birds. It assists in growing new feathers, makes the combs a bright red, and gives a rich gloss to the plumage. It will also make hens lay and the eggs hatch well. I find when the other egg-foods are used in quantities to force egg production the eggs do not hatch."

The above is the experience of many people in using Sheridan's Powder. If fed to young pullets now as directed, they will begin to lay before six months old. Comm